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United States Patent [19]

Szczepaniec et al.

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[45] **Date of Patent: Mar. 10, 1998**

[54] **LINERLESS LABEL PRODUCT, METHOD OF MAKING, APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DISPENSING THE PRODUCT**

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[73] Assignee: **Wallace Computer Services, Inc.**, Lisle, Ill.

[21] Appl. No.: **494,709**

[22] Filed: **Jun. 26, 1995**

[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] **B26D 5/00**; B32B 31/00

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **156/353**; 156/361; 156/517; 156/521; 83/371

[58] **Field of Search** 156/64, 353, 354, 156/361, 517, 521; 83/371

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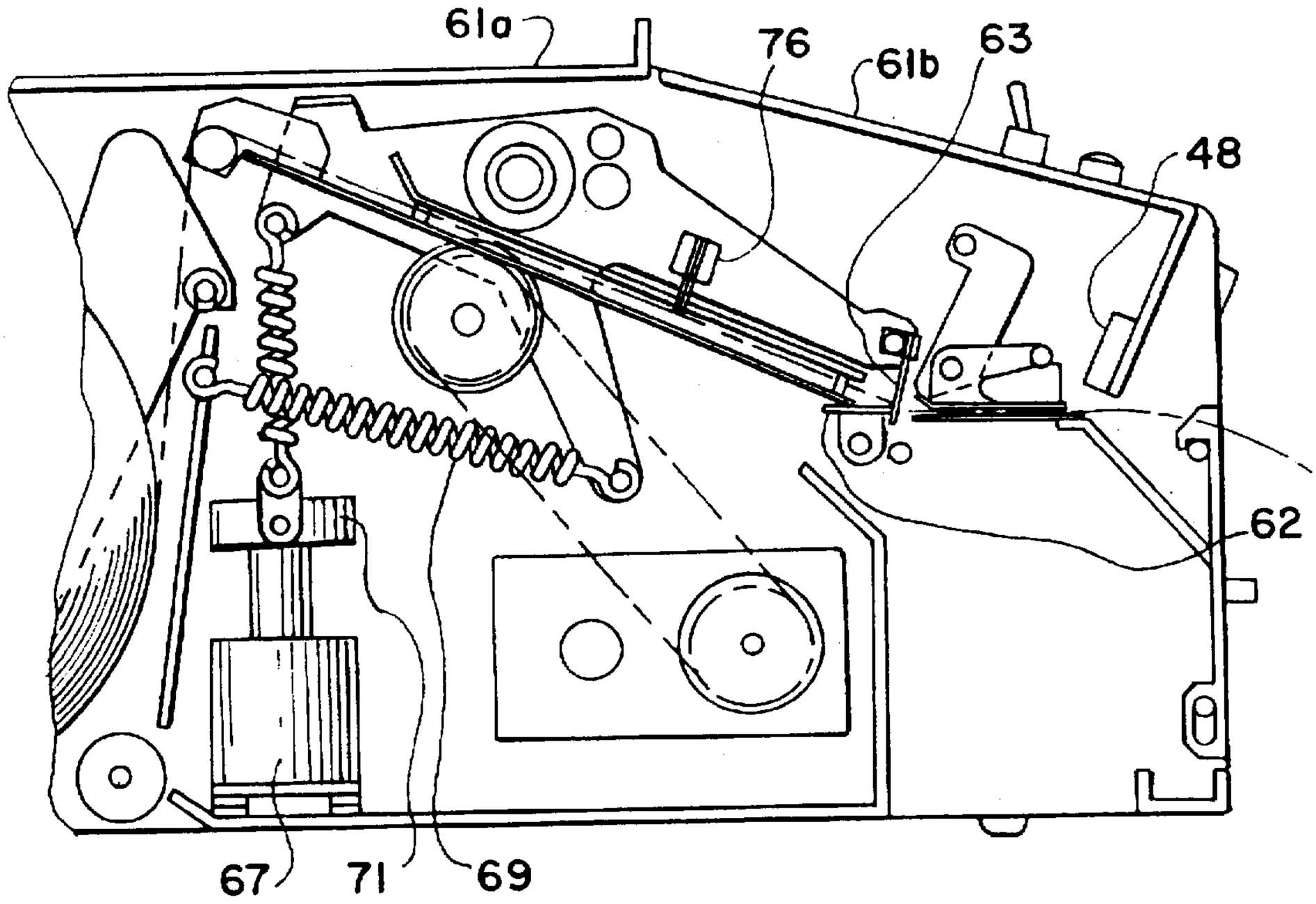
Primary Examiner—James Engel
Assistant Examiner—Paul M. Rivard
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Tilton, Fallon, Lungmus & Chestnut

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A linerless label product, method of making, apparatus and method for dispensing the product wherein a convolutely wound web roll has one face coated with pressure sensitive adhesive while the other face is coated with a release material, the adhesive is interrupted in longitudinally spaced areas to provide transversely extending bands free of pressure sensitive adhesive with the web areas between bands being labels embodying alpha shapes, numeric shapes, graphics, thermally activated material and/or self-contained material; the preparation method including providing signal-stimulating means for each band and the apparatus and method of dispensing employs sensing of the signal-stimulating means to transversely sever the web in the bands.

13 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



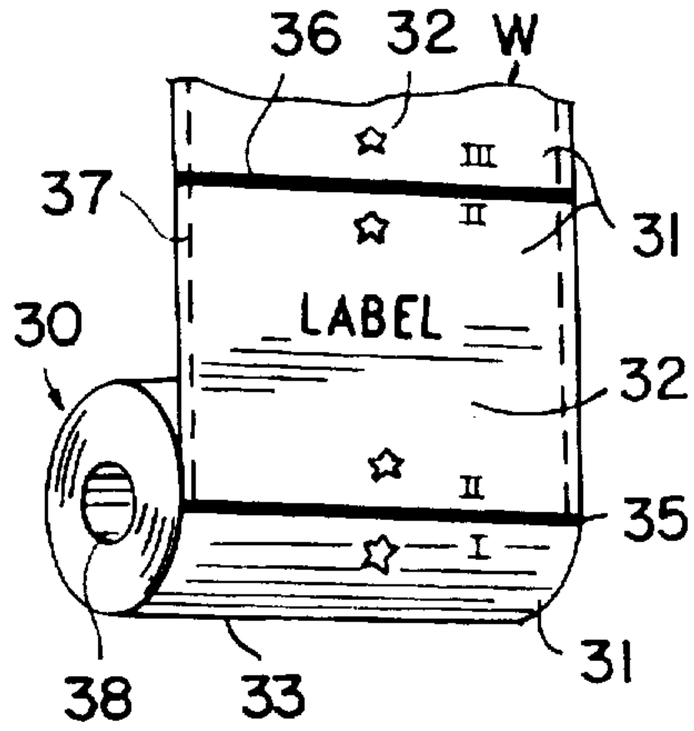


FIG. 1

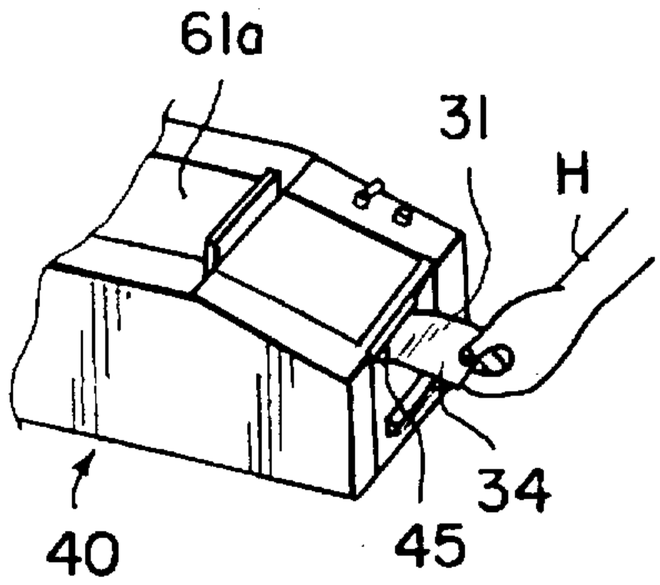


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

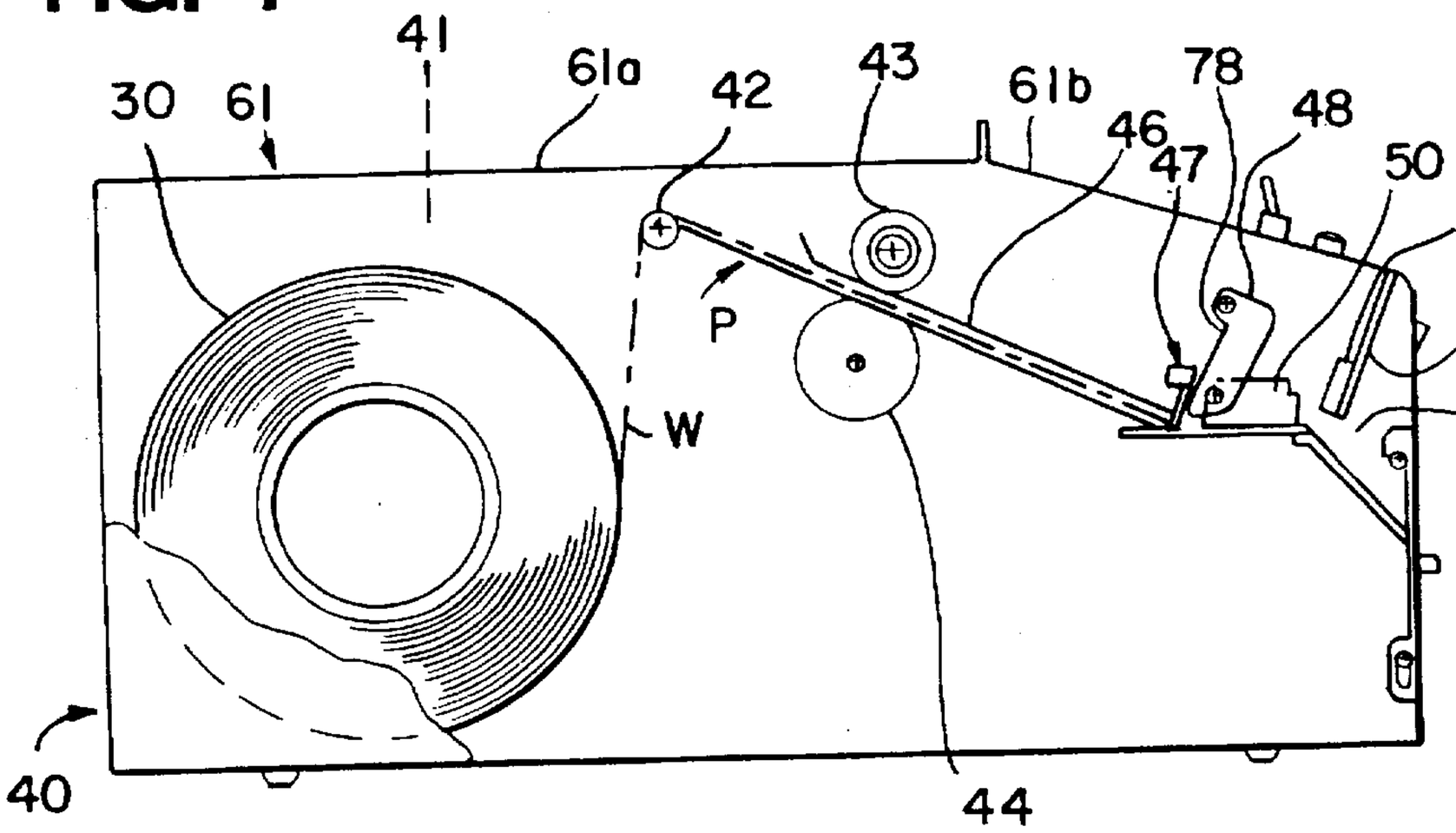


FIG. 4

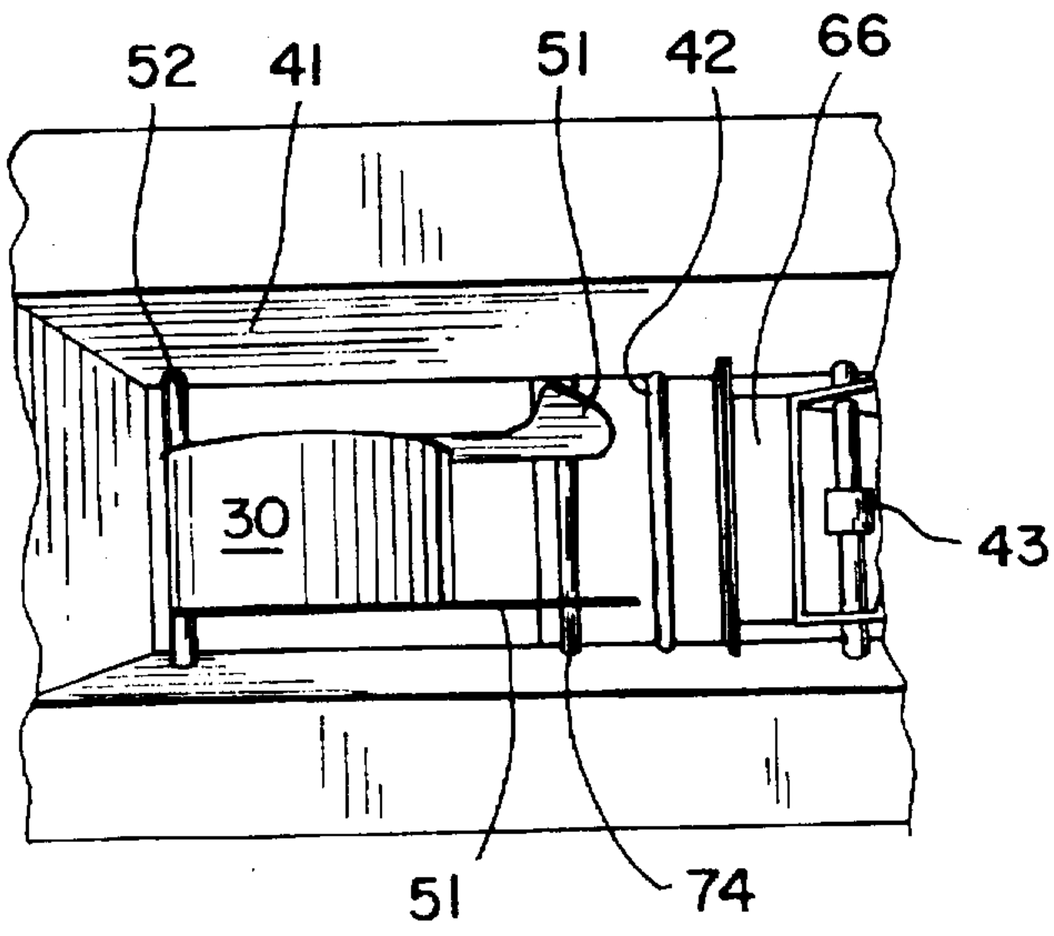


FIG. 5

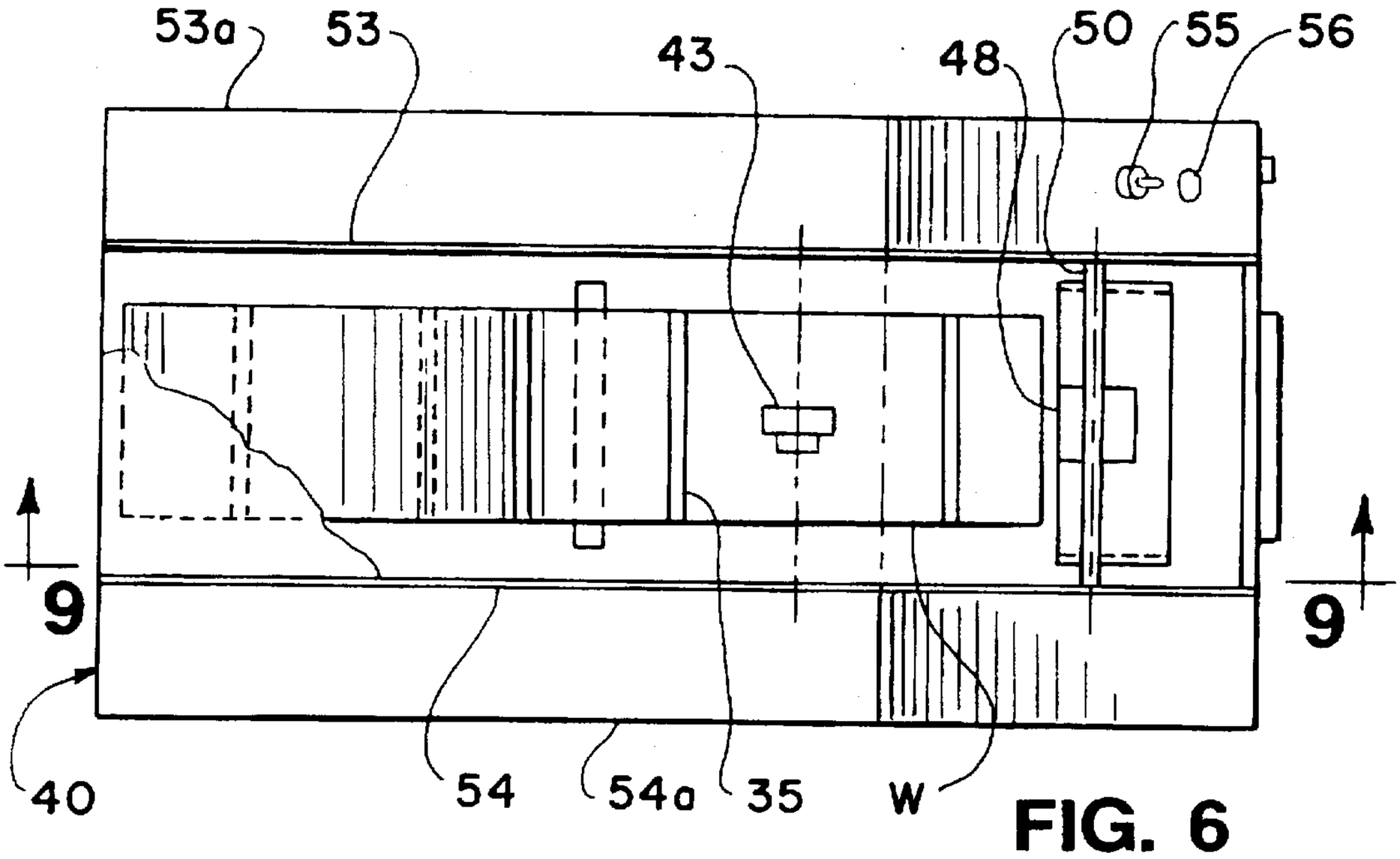


FIG. 6

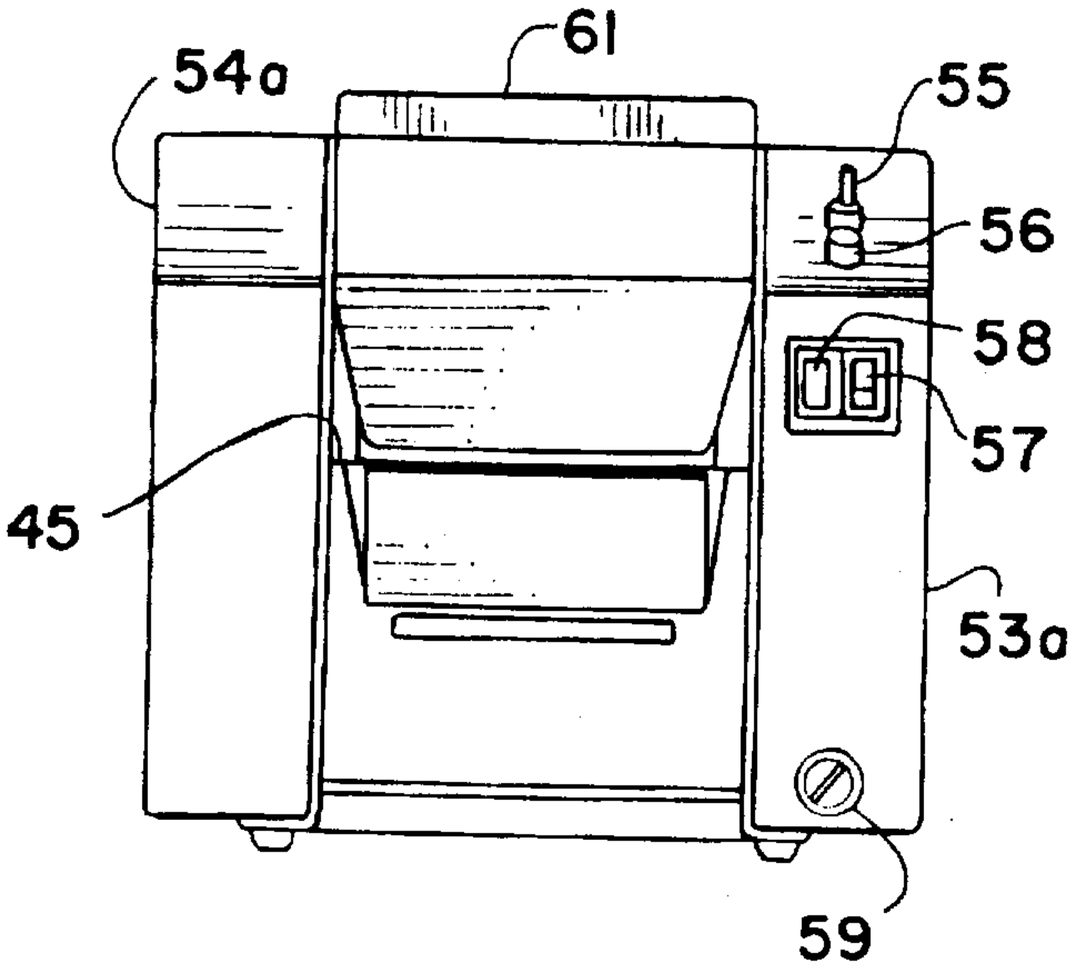


FIG. 7

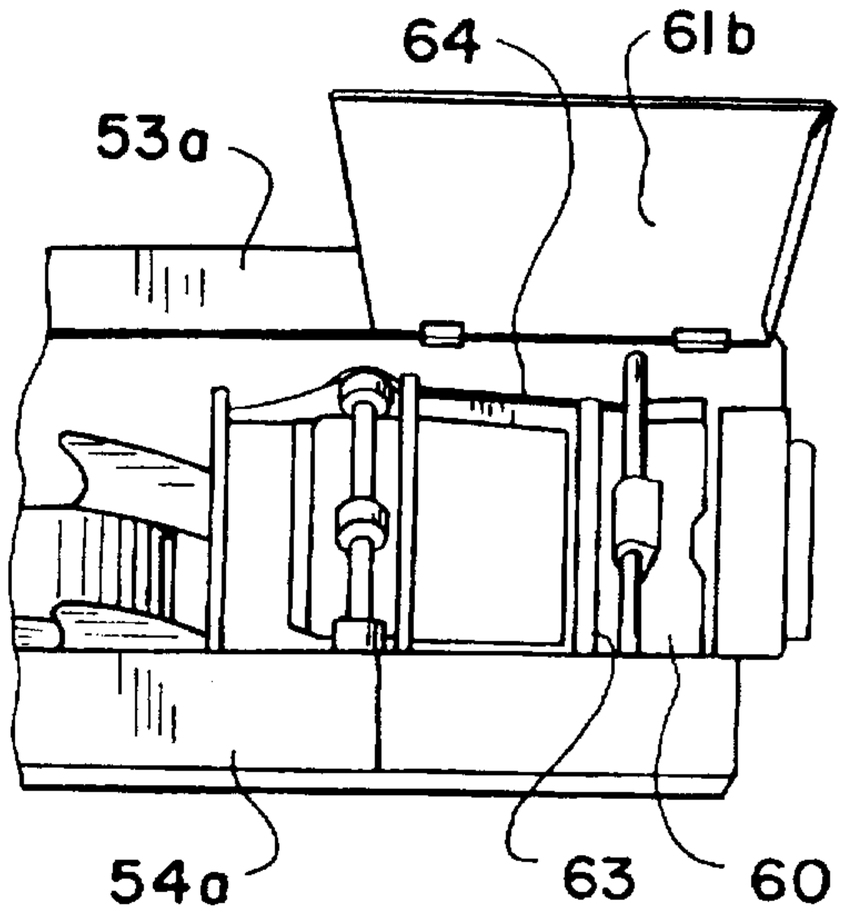


FIG. 8

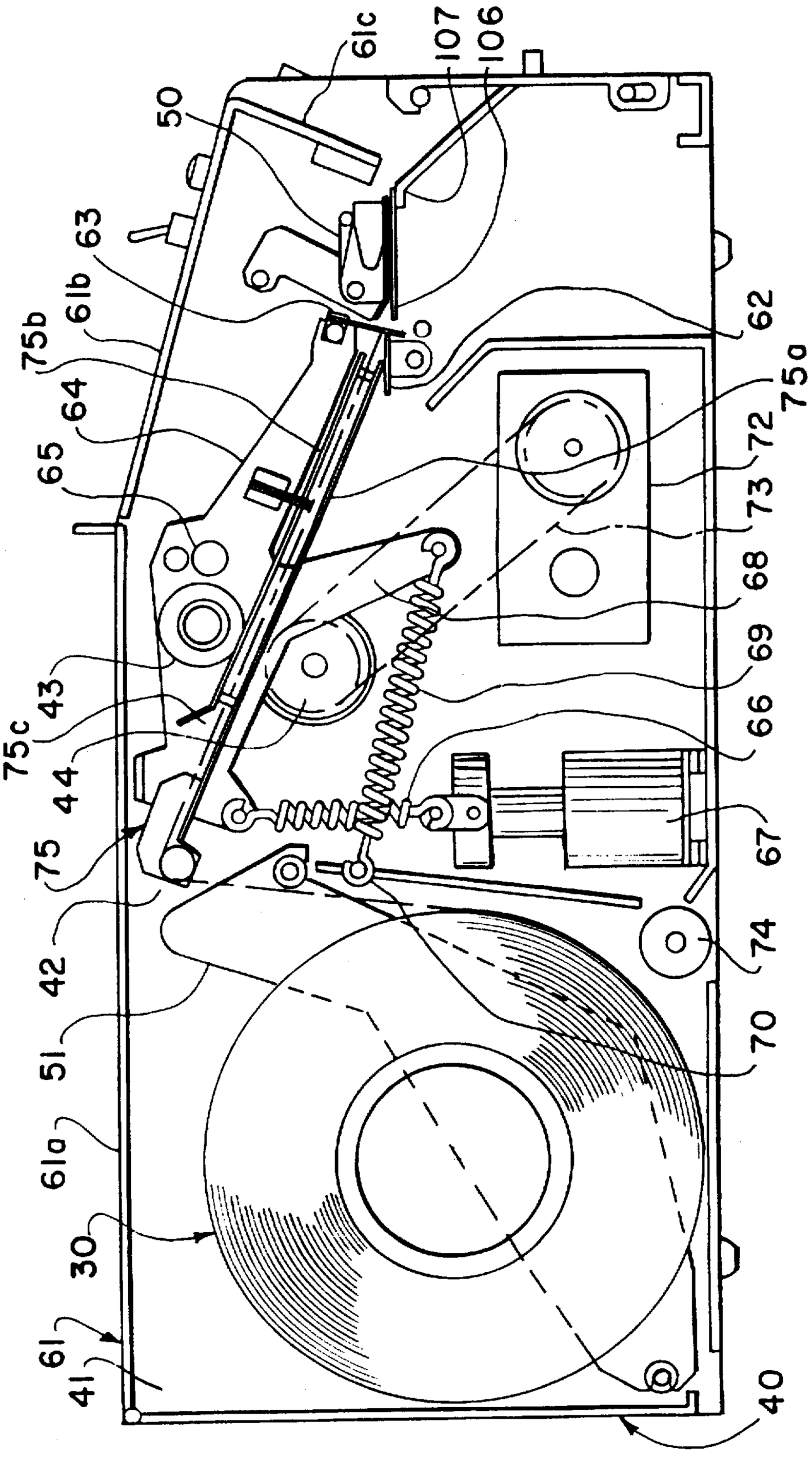

61c
107
106
50
63
61b
75b
64
62
75a
65
72
73
68
43
69
75c
66
44
75
67
42
74
51
70
61a
30
61
41
40

FIG. 9

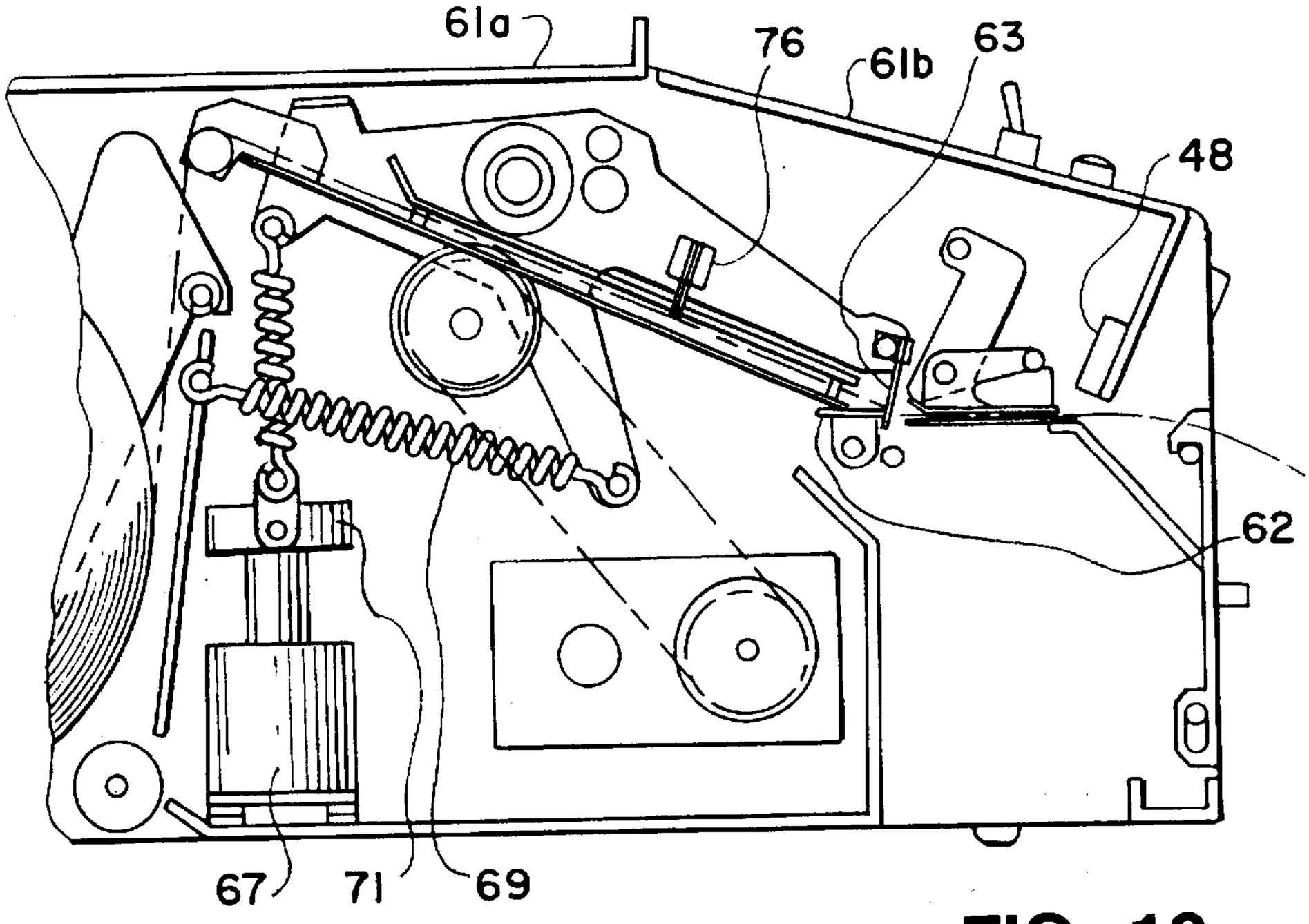

61a
76
61b
63
48
62
67
71
69

FIG. 10

42
44
43
65
76
64
63
50
107
106
62
67
71
69

FIG. 11

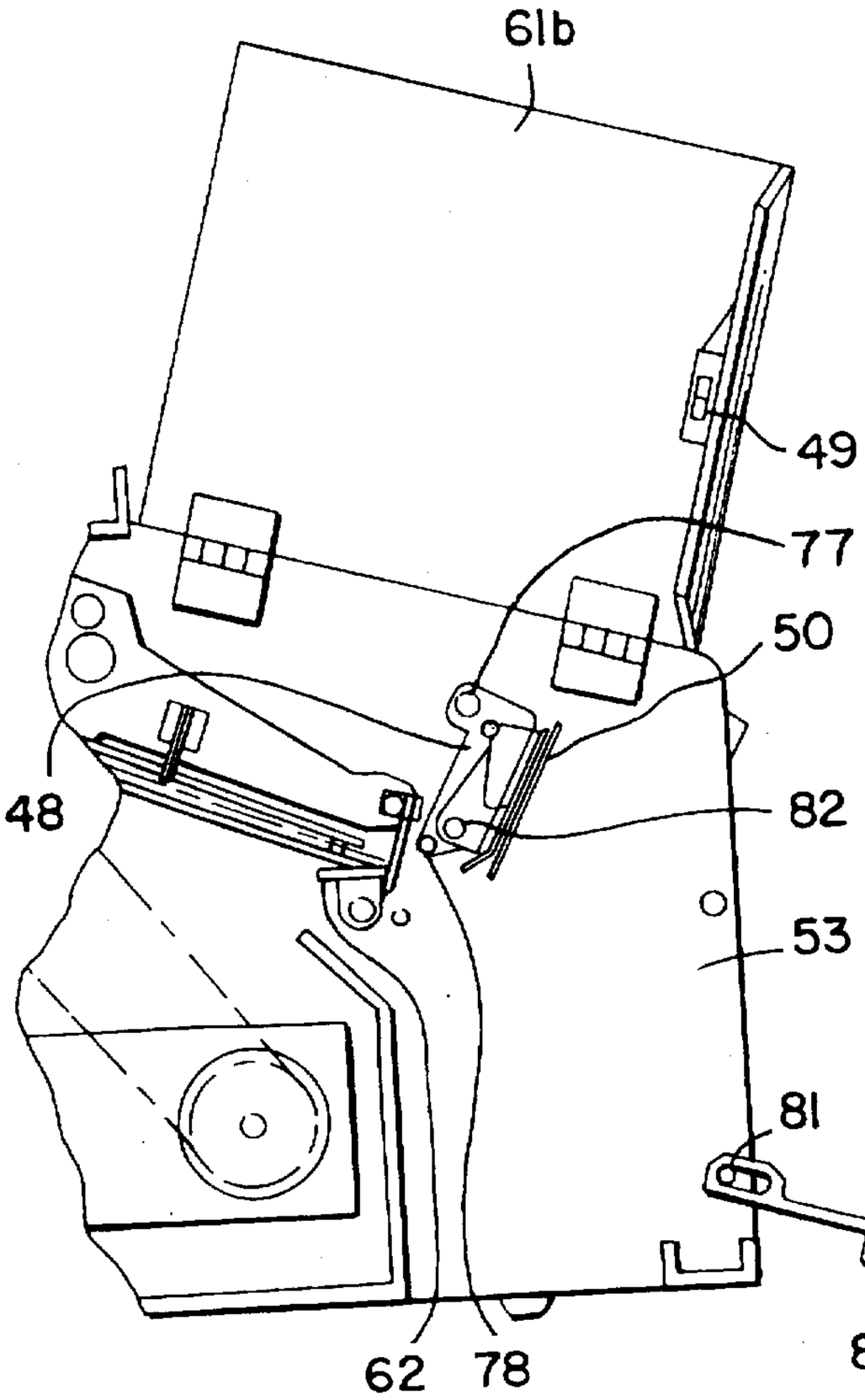


FIG. 12

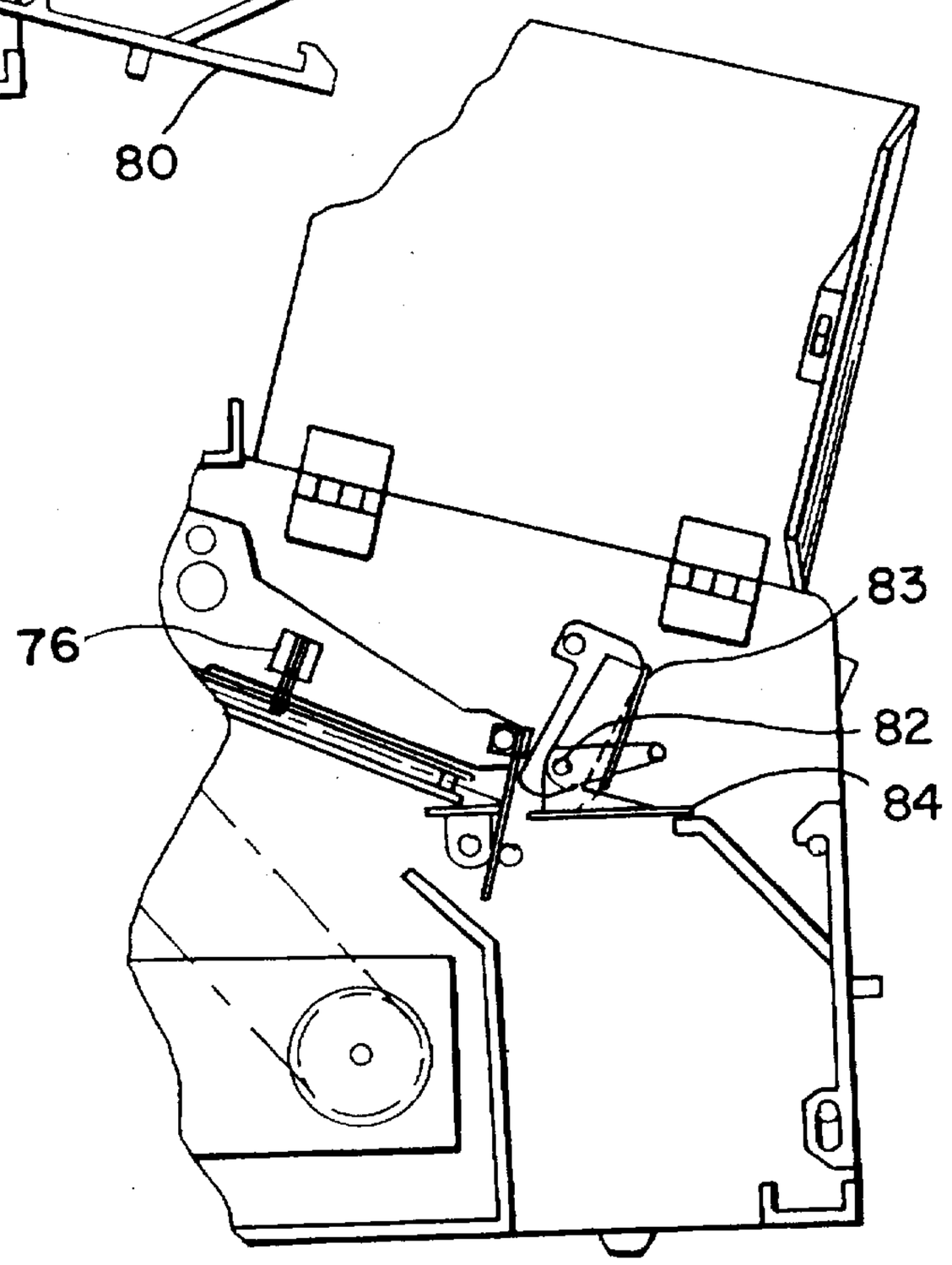


FIG. 13

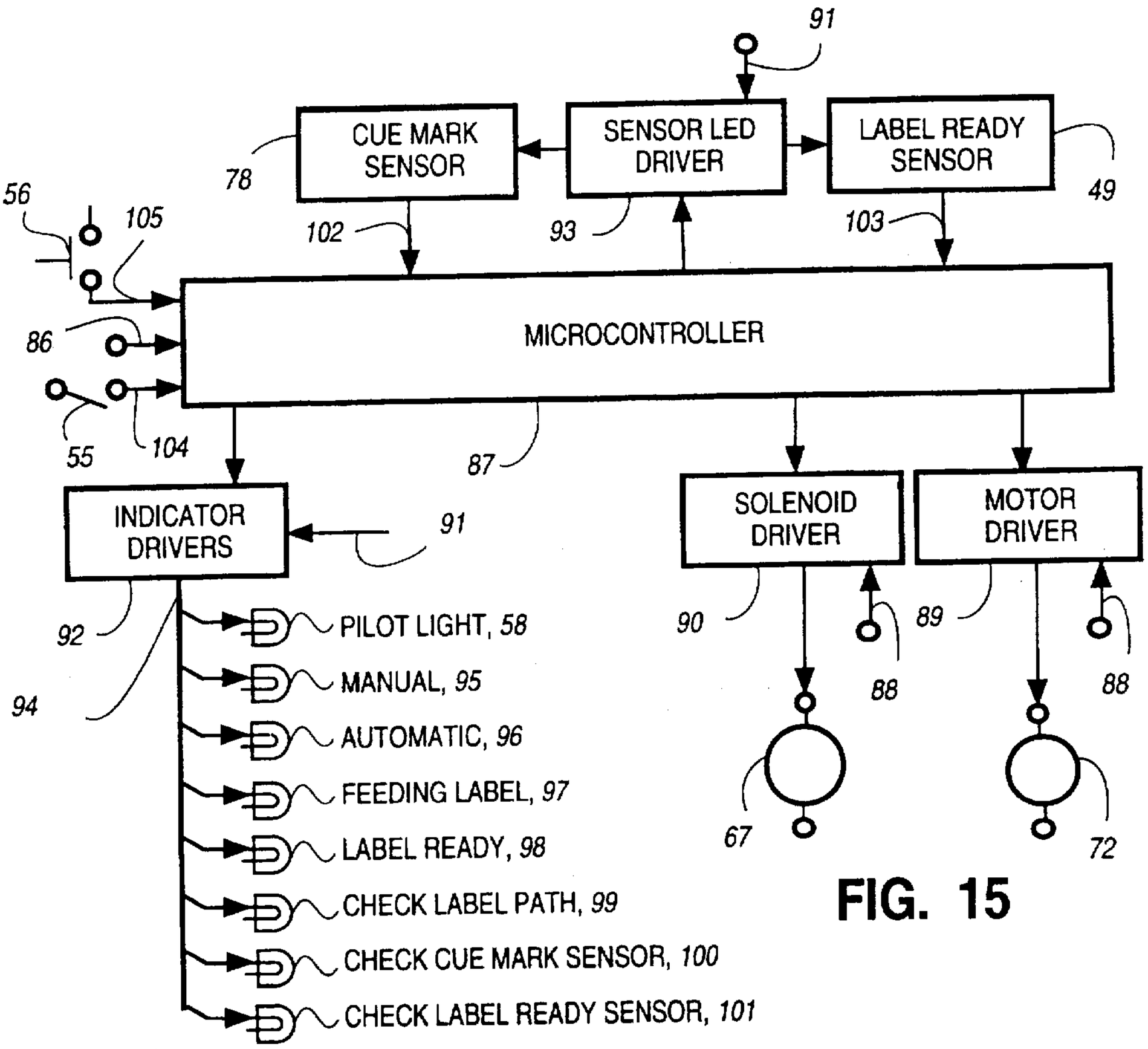


FIG. 15

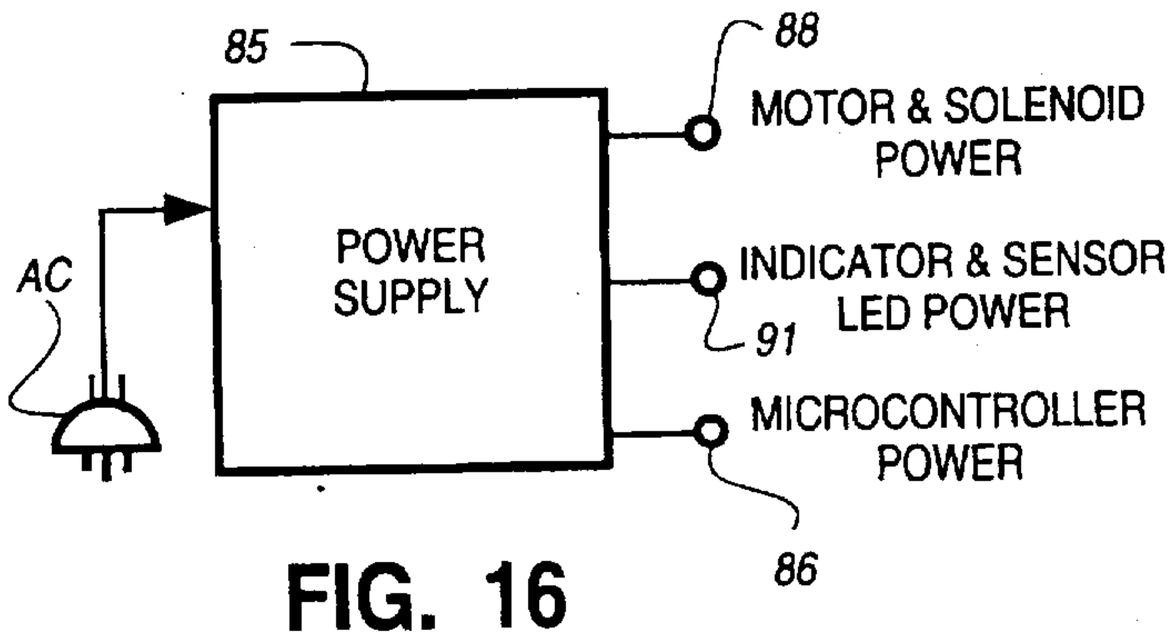


FIG. 16

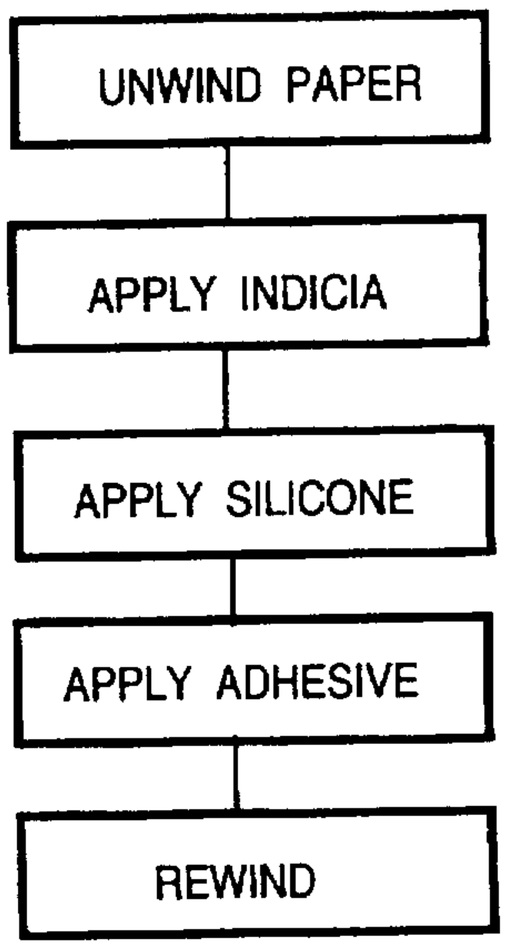


FIG. 14

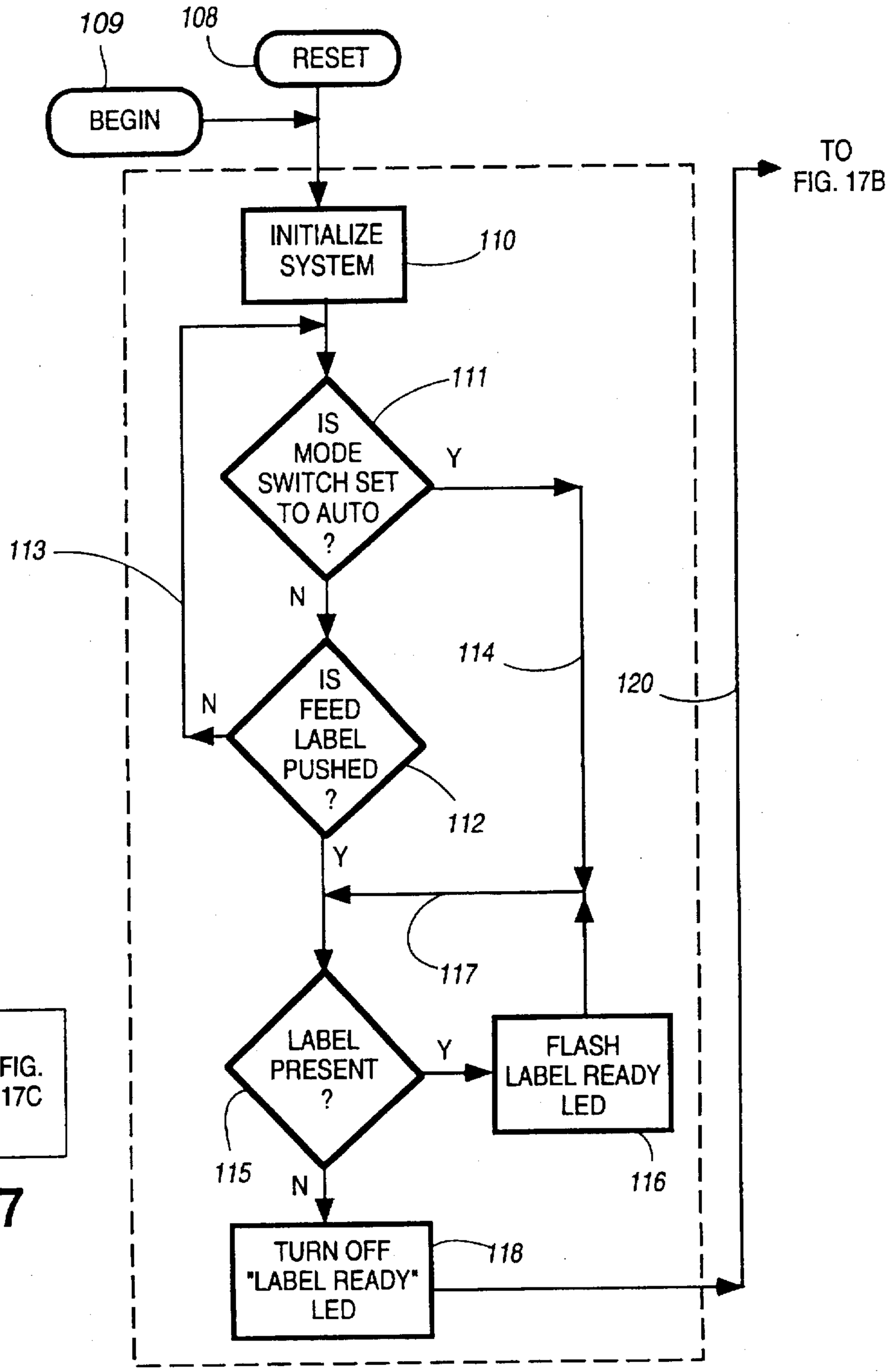


FIG. 17A

FIG. 17A	FIG. 17B	FIG. 17C

FIG. 17

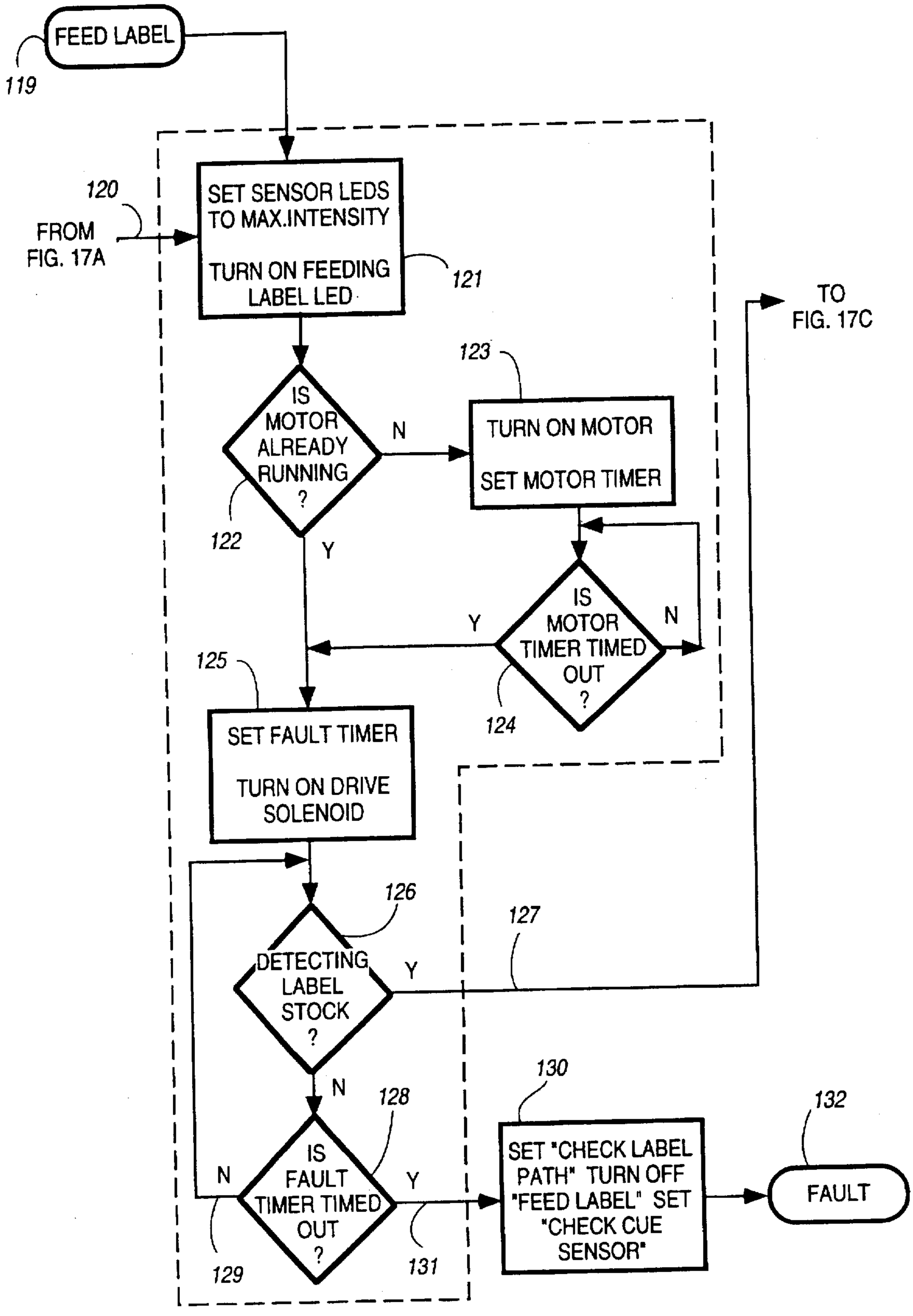

FEED LABEL
119
120
FROM FIG. 17A
SET SENSOR LEDS TO MAX.INTENSITY
TURN ON FEEDING LABEL LED
121
123
IS MOTOR ALREADY RUNNING ?
122
N
TURN ON MOTOR
SET MOTOR TIMER
Y
Y
IS MOTOR TIMER TIMED OUT ?
N
124
125
SET FAULT TIMER
TURN ON DRIVE SOLENOID
126
DETECTING LABEL STOCK ?
Y
127
N
128
IS FAULT TIMER TIMED OUT ?
N
Y
129
131
130
SET "CHECK LABEL PATH" TURN OFF "FEED LABEL" SET "CHECK CUE SENSOR"
132
FAULT
TO FIG. 17C

FIG. 17B

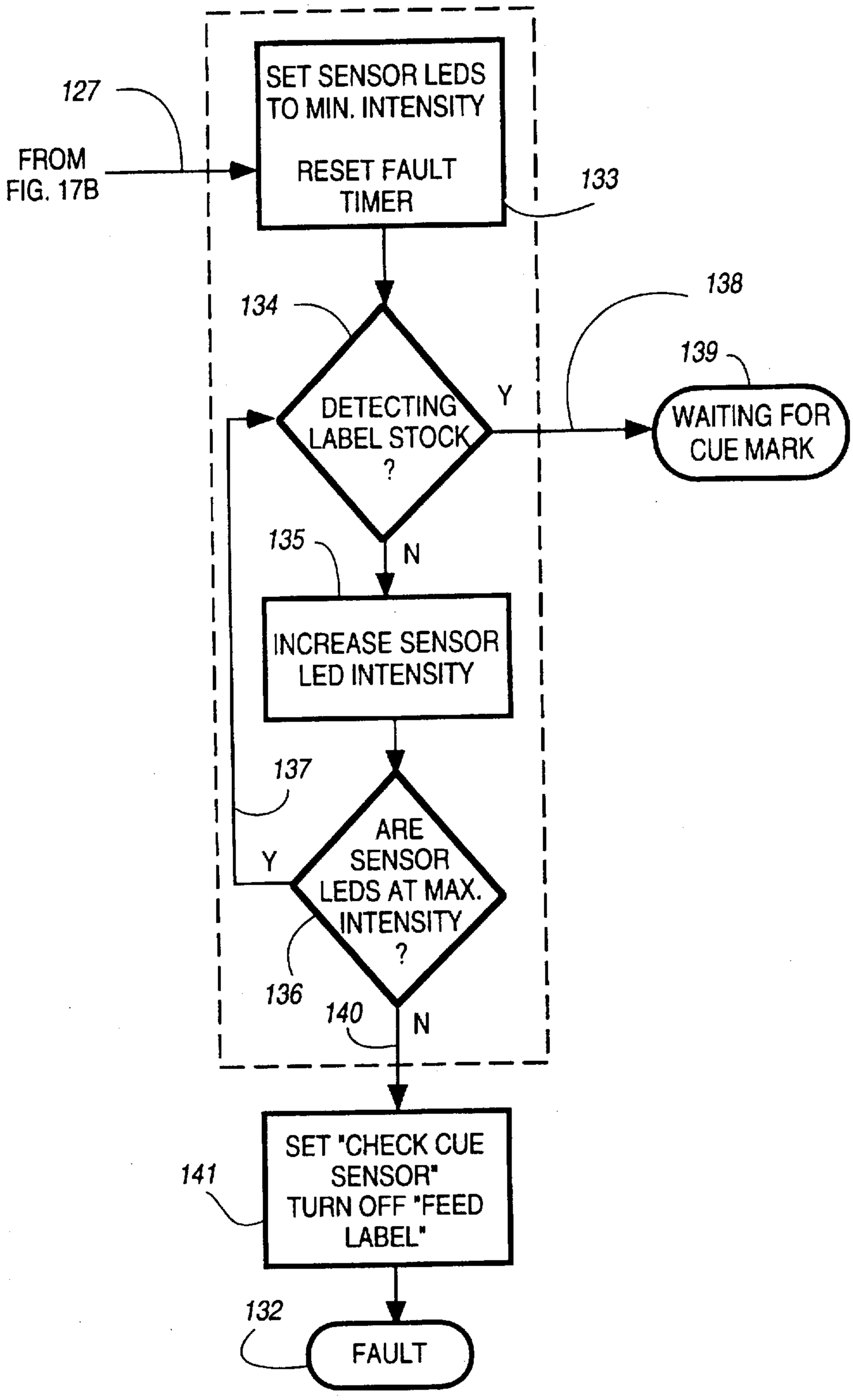
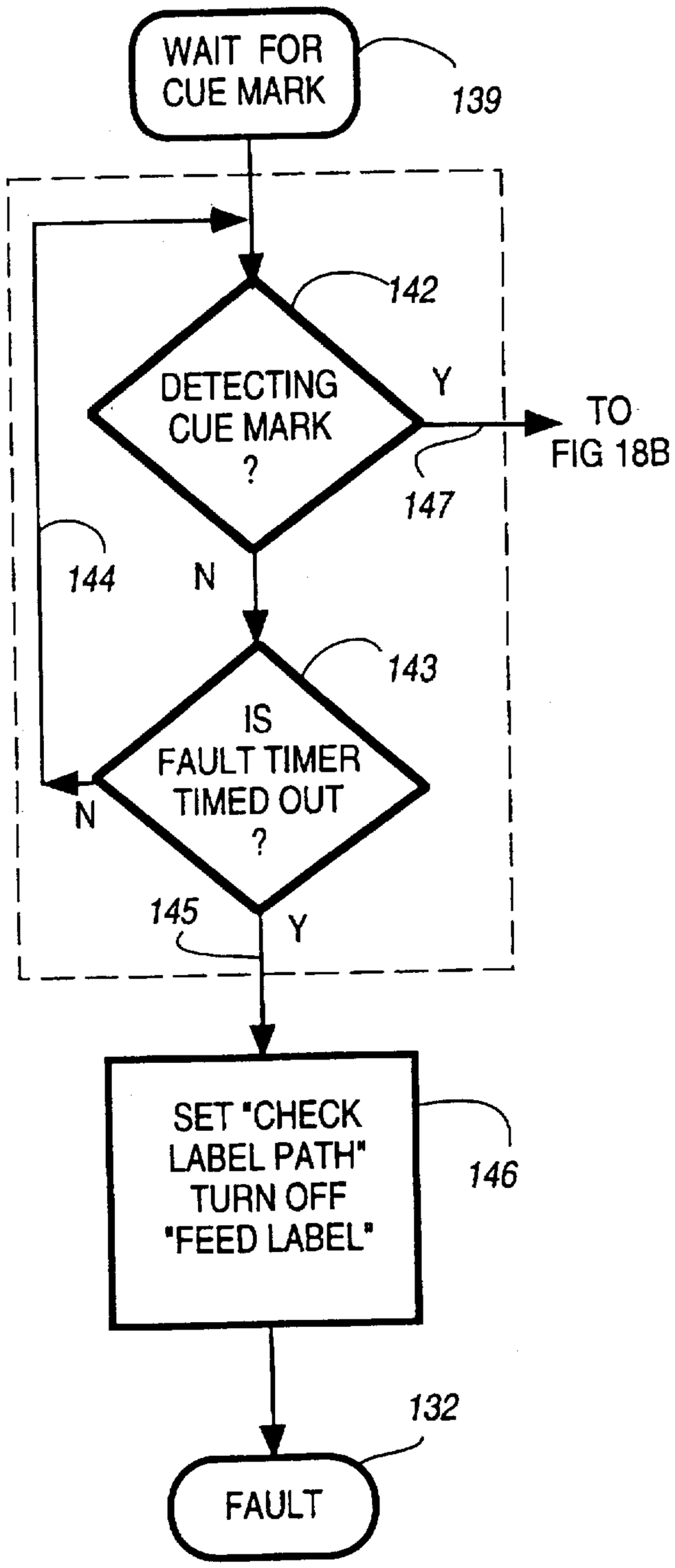

127
FROM FIG. 17B
SET SENSOR LEDS TO MIN. INTENSITY
RESET FAULT TIMER
133
134
DETECTING LABEL STOCK ?
Y
138
139
WAITING FOR CUE MARK
135
N
INCREASE SENSOR LED INTENSITY
137
Y
ARE SENSOR LEDS AT MAX. INTENSITY ?
136
140
N
141
SET "CHECK CUE SENSOR" TURN OFF "FEED LABEL"
132
FAULT

FIG. 17C



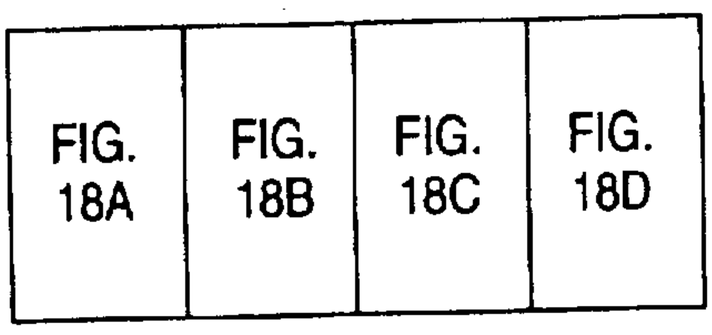


FIG. 18

FIG. 18A

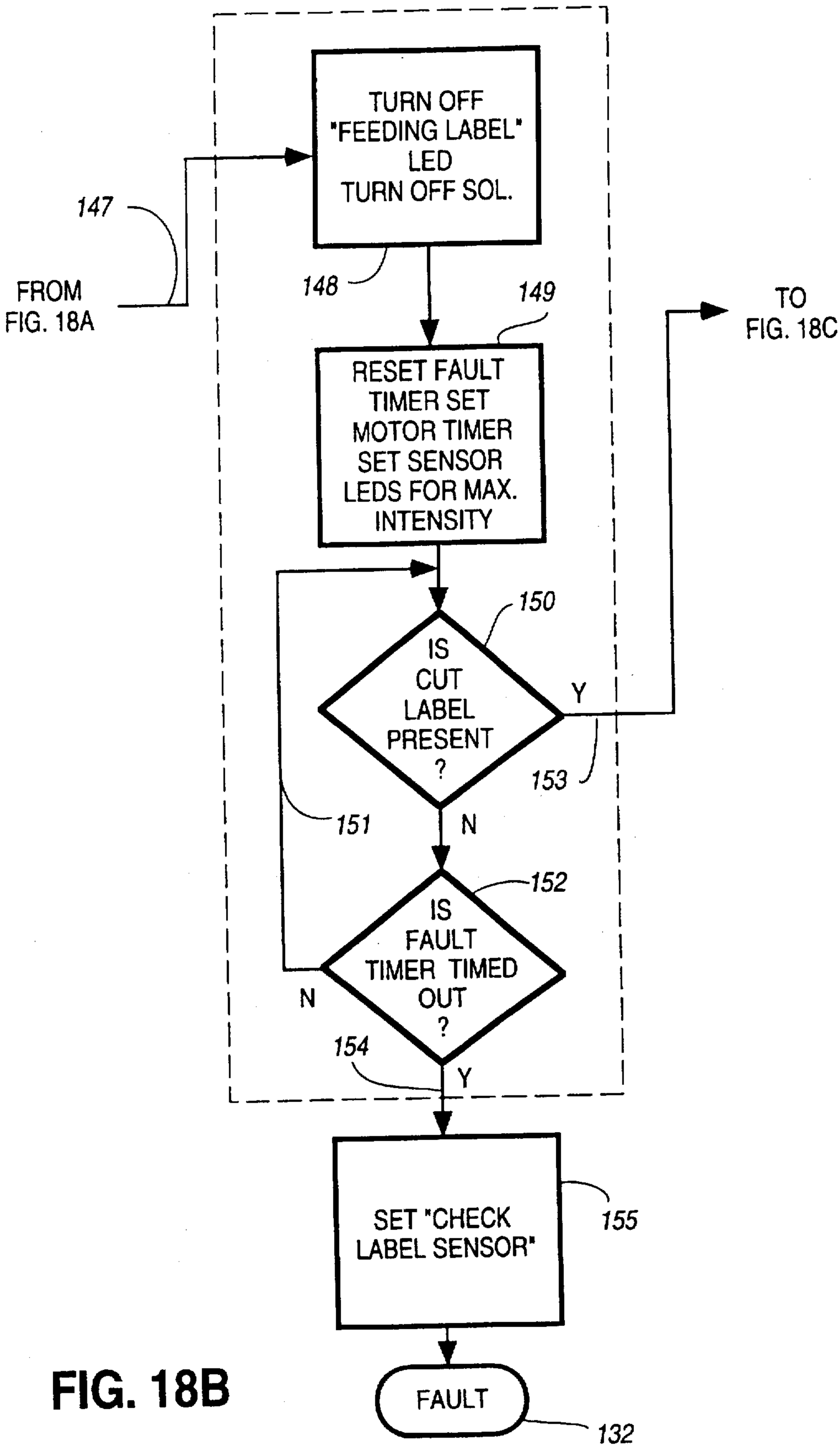

147
FROM FIG. 18A
TURN OFF "FEEDING LABEL" LED TURN OFF SOL.
148
149
RESET FAULT TIMER SET MOTOR TIMER SET SENSOR LEDS FOR MAX. INTENSITY
150
IS CUT LABEL PRESENT ?
Y
153
TO FIG. 18C
151
N
152
IS FAULT TIMER TIMED OUT ?
N
154
Y
SET "CHECK LABEL SENSOR"
155
FAULT
132

FIG. 18B

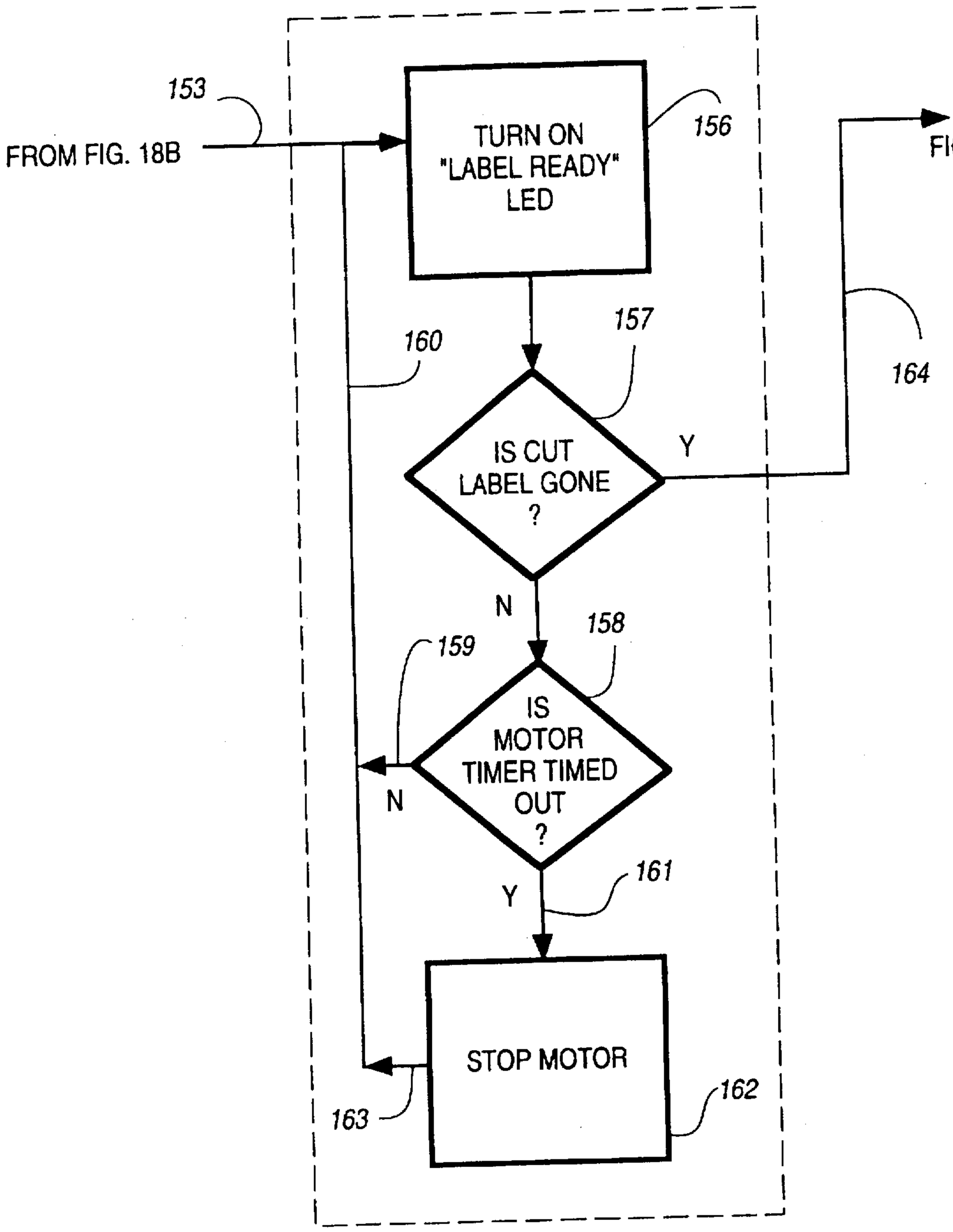

153
FROM FIG. 18B
TURN ON "LABEL READY" LED
156
TO FIG. 18D
160
157
164
IS CUT LABEL GONE ?
Y
N
158
159
IS MOTOR TIMER TIMED OUT ?
N
Y
161
STOP MOTOR
163
162

FIG. 18C

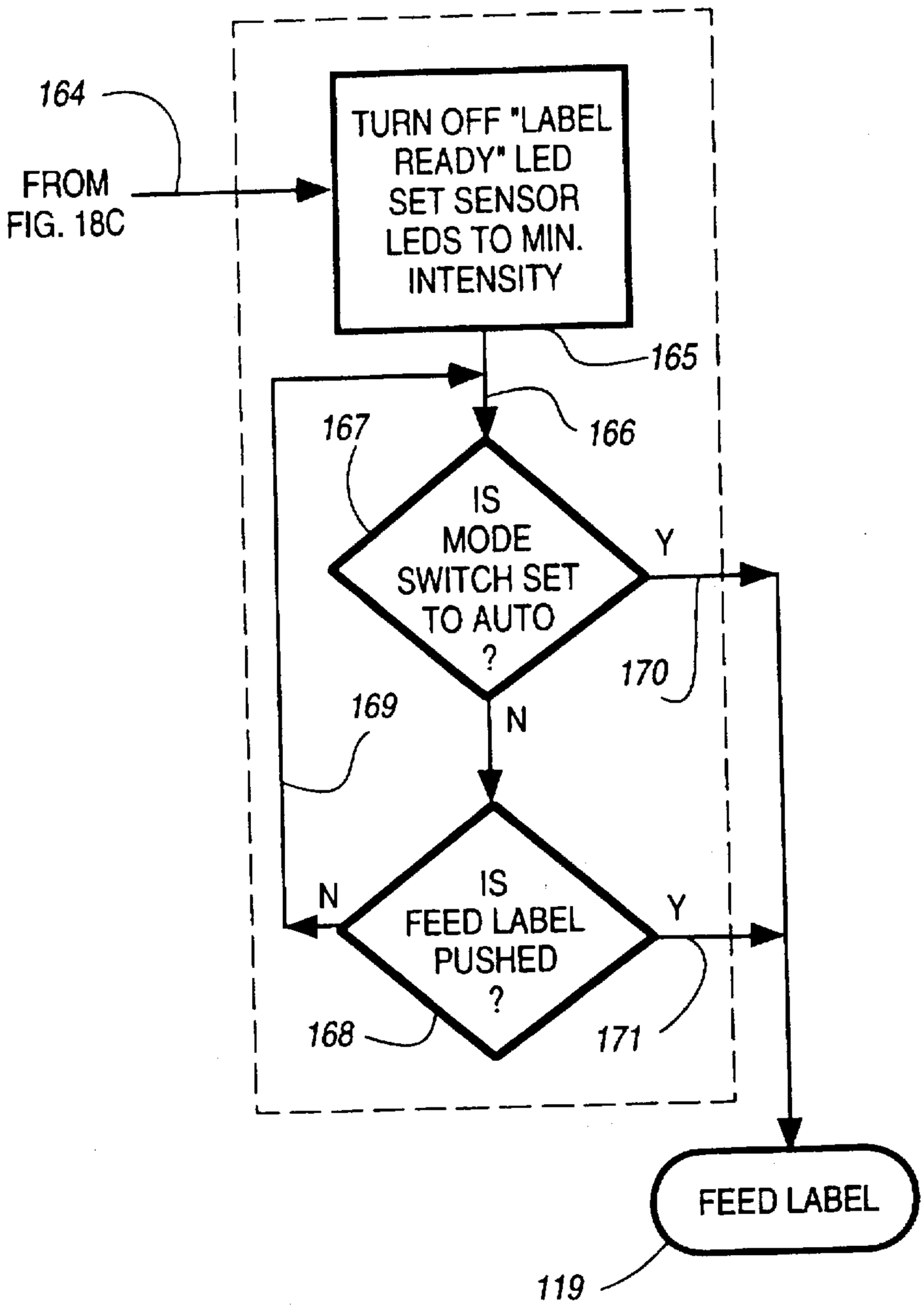

164
FROM FIG. 18C
TURN OFF "LABEL READY" LED
SET SENSOR LEDS TO MIN. INTENSITY
165
166
167
IS MODE SWITCH SET TO AUTO ?
Y
170
N
169
IS FEED LABEL PUSHED ?
N
Y
168
171
FEED LABEL
119

FIG. 18D

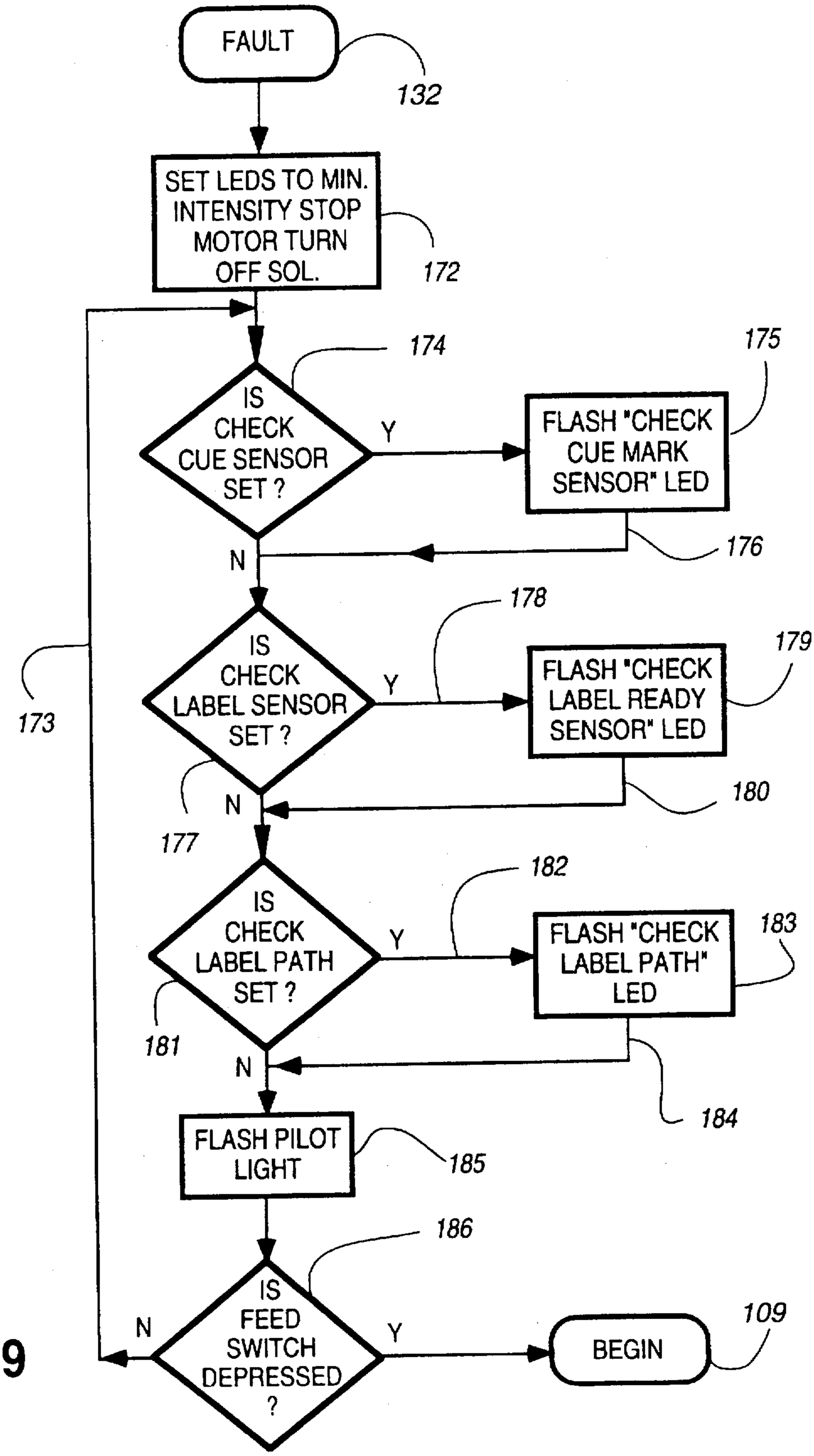

FAULT
132
SET LEDS TO MIN. INTENSITY STOP MOTOR TURN OFF SOL.
172
174
IS CHECK CUE SENSOR SET ?
Y
175
FLASH "CHECK CUE MARK SENSOR" LED
176
N
178
IS CHECK LABEL SENSOR SET ?
Y
179
FLASH "CHECK LABEL READY SENSOR" LED
180
N
173
177
182
IS CHECK LABEL PATH SET ?
Y
183
FLASH "CHECK LABEL PATH" LED
181
N
184
FLASH PILOT LIGHT
185
186
IS FEED SWITCH DEPRESSED ?
N
Y
109
BEGIN

FIG. 19

LINERLESS LABEL PRODUCT, METHOD OF MAKING, APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DISPENSING THE PRODUCT

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF INVENTION

This invention relates to a linerless label product, method of making, apparatus and method for dispensing the product, and more particularly, to a novel product, method of making, and method and apparatus which automatically dispenses a unitary label and without the need for manual tearing or detaching the same from a source such as a roll.

Linerless labels have been used increasingly because there is no problem of liner disposal. These represent a development stemming from the well known procedure of applying a silicone release coating to one face of a tape and a pressure sensitive adhesive to the other. But until recently this has not been widely used to provide labels, much less to provide a product and method suited for mechanical dispensing, a method therefor and apparatus to practice the method.

A dispensing approach can be found in U.S. Pat. No. 5,375,752 which requires a manual tear-off from a roll mounted on a stationary shaft and along a perforation in the label web. A second U.S. Pat. No. 5,378,301 discloses a dispenser for a string of labels in which each label overlaps one-half of a proceeding or following label. These and other prior art expedients have not provided an invention where a roll of preprinted labels are placed into a housing and then, upon demand, a separated label is proffered to an artisan for application to a receiving surface, i.e., a carton, envelope or other means suitable for identification or characterization by a label.

An advantageous feature of the invention is the linerless label product which can be provided in a convolutely wound roll for feeding through a dispenser. The web has one face coated with pressure sensitive adhesive while the other face is coated with a release material such as the widely used silicone preparations. Throughout this disclosure, we use the term "silicone" in a generic sense to refer to the various release materials that have been and can be applied to achieve a roll, for example, of pressure sensitive label material. The roll of label stock thus prepared is interrupted at longitudinally spaced areas to provide transversely extending bands free of pressure sensitive adhesive with the web areas between bands being "labels", i.e., areas carrying informational indicia which may be alpha and/or numeric shapes, graphics, thermally activated or self-contained material such as that described in co-owned U.S. Pat. No. 4,425,386. Associated with the bands are signal-stimulating means which are detectable by sensor means during the feeding of the web for activating severing means to transversely sever the web in the band area and thus deliver a completely unitary label at the outlet of the dispenser.

Other objects, advantages, and details of operation and construction of the invention can be seen in the ensuing specification.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING

The invention is described in conjunction with an illustrative embodiment in which

FIG. **1** is a fragmentary perspective view of a label roll featuring the teachings of this invention;

FIG. **2** is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating the removal of a severed label from the housing embodying the inventive apparatus;

FIG. **3** is another fragmentary perspective view illustrating the application of the label removed in FIG. **2** and being applied to a receiving surface;

FIG. **4** is a side elevational view somewhat simplified of the inventive apparatus seen fragmentarily in FIG. **2**;

FIG. **5** is a fragmentary top perspective view of the left hand portion of the apparatus of FIG. **4**;

FIG. **6** is a top plan view of the housing of FIG. **2**;

FIG. **7** is an end elevational view of the discharge end of the apparatus housing of FIG. **6** and which would be seen looking from the right hand side of FIG. **6**;

FIG. **8** is a fragmentary top plan view of the left hand end of the apparatus housing of FIG. **6** but with the top closure wall removed;

FIG. **9** is a more detailed view of the showing of FIG. **4**, being a side elevational view of the apparatus such as would be seen along the sight line **9—9** of FIG. **6**;

FIG. **10** is a fragmentary view of the central portion of FIG. **9** and showing the apparatus in a "cutting" mode;

FIG. **11** is a view similar to FIG. **10** but showing the apparatus in its "feeding" mode;

FIG. **12** is a fragmentary view similar to FIG. **11** but on slightly lesser scale and shows the cover plate pivoted open so as to permit cleaning of the two sensors;

FIG. **13** is a view similar to FIG. **12** but featuring the discharge guide means which also can be cleaned by virtue of opening the top wall;

FIG. **14** is a schematic diagram of steps involved in the method of making the label roll;

FIG. **15** is a block diagram of the electronic circuitry associated with the dispenser of FIG. **4**;

FIG. **16** is a diagram of the power supply associated with FIG. **15**;

FIG. **17** is a logical flow diagram relating to the microcontroller software and consisting of interconnected portions **17A**, **17B** and **17C**;

FIG. **18** is a further flow diagram of software and consisting of interconnected portions **18A**, **18B**, **18C** and **18D**; and

FIG. **19** is a yet further logical flow diagram of the inventive software.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the illustration given and with reference first to FIG. **1**, the numeral **30** designates generally a roll of linerless label stock. The roll is convolutely wound and includes a plurality of labels **31** in longitudinally spaced apart relation on the continuous, elongated web W which constitutes the linerless label. Each label **31** is equipped with indicia **32** which may be printing and advantageously applied prior to the convolute winding of the roll. As indicated previously, the indicia **32** may be printing in the form of alpha, numeric and/or graphic shapes—or it may be areas of material adapted to receive information such as thermally-activated or self-contained material. By self-contained, we refer to such material as those containing CF and CB components as found in the previously referred to co-owned U.S. Pat. No. 4,425,386.

Linerless labels have one face which is silicone coated, this being the face **33** on which the printing normally occurs. The reverse face is coated with the pressure sensitive adhesive **34** and this can be appreciated from a consideration of FIG. **2** where the label **31** issuing from the apparatus has the adhesive side positioned uppermost and grasped by a hand

H. This is advantageous for a number of reasons to be described in further detail hereinafter after further details of the method and apparatus have been brought out.

Returning again to FIG. **1**, the numeral **35** refers to an adhesive-free band or skipped portion which, in the illustration given, is equipped with dark material **36** so as to be essentially non-reflective. In contrast, the surface of the label **31** between the bands **35** is advantageously white or "light" in the illustration given so as to be substantially reflective. The numeral **37** designates the margin of the pressure sensitive adhesive which need not extend to the edge —and thereby prevent leakage or seepage of the adhesive. This could result in undesirable affixing of the label web to materials other than those intended.

Further, in the illustration given, the roll **30** has an axial opening **38** which contains a paperboard core. However, since the dispenser does not utilize a shaft for the core, any size core can be used, depending upon the particular winder and, for that matter, with certain types of winders the core itself may be omitted.

Now referring to FIG. **3**, it will be seen that the label **31** with the silicone side **33** facing the reader is held by the hand H and is in the process of being applied to an object **39** to be labeled. We have found that one of the advantages of operating the apparatus with the adhesive side of the linerless label positioned upwardly, is the elimination of awkward and sometimes painful rotating motions of the artisan's hand incident to removing the label and applying the same to the object **39**. Moreover, it is easier to grasp a glue-equipped sheet with the thumb facing the glue—so that application as seen in FIG. **3** requires only the detachment of the artisan's thumb—while the other four fingers press the label **31** against the object **39**.

The printing on the label, if present, may be fixed, variable or both. By fixed, we refer to the same information or message on each of the labels—as, for example, the name of the product, name and address of manufacturer, etc. This is indicated by the "stars", i.e., "graphics" in FIG. **1**. The variable information can change from label to label or at least between some labels. This is indicated by the different numeric information on each of the labels in FIG. **1**, viz., I, II and III.

Method of Making

The roll **30** is advantageously made by the steps set forth in the block diagram of FIG. **14**. The illustrated method starts with providing a source of paper such as 60# All Purpose Litho available from Champion Paper Co. located in Hamilton, Ohio. Since the ultimate product is provided in roll form, we prefer to start with a parent roll. This is unwound in the step UNWIND PAPER in a conventional unwind and the web is advanced through the usual draw rolls into a printer designated APPLY INDICIA.

Excellent results are obtained with a flexographic printer although other conventional printers may be employed to apply to a first face of the paper web the means for signal stimulation, viz., the blackened band **36**. On the second or obverse face we apply whatever information is required by the customer, viz., product identification, shipping information, etc. The two coatings may be applied simultaneously. Where the label indicia is to be provided through self-contained material, the act of "imprinting" may be deferred until just before label application as shown in FIG. **3**.

The coating **36** of the bands **35** may be a black ink obtained under product designation Water Litho Jet Black WLL004145 from Water Ink Technologies located in Iron Station, N.C. A suitable weight application is from 0.05 to 0.20 lbs/ream of 1300 sq. ft. with 0.10 lbs/ream being utilized in the illustrated embodiment. Other suitable inks may also be employed if reflectivity-type sensors are used. If different sensing means are employed, the signal-stimulation indicia may be other than bands but we find bands perform excellently as the guide means for transverse severing. This same ink may be employed for the printed indicia **32** in the illustration given.

After the ink applications the web is advanced to and through a coater to APPLY SILICONE to the first face, i.e., the face on which the label indicia has been applied. A suitable silicone material is Type 9300 available from General Electric located in Waterford, N.Y. and a range of coating weights may be employed such as from about 0.10 to about 1.00 lbs/ream of 1300 sq. ft. with 0.4 lbs/ream being utilized in the example illustrated.

Thereafter, the once coated web is advanced to and through a second coater for the step APPLY ADHESIVE, i.e., the application of pressure sensitive adhesive to the second face between the spaced bands **35**. This avoids adhesive build-up on the transverse cutting means which we prefer to operate about midway of the bands **35**. As suitable product for this purpose is product No. DURO-TAK 34-4144 available from National Starch and Chemical Co. located in Bridgewater, N.J. About 1.0 to about 10.0 lbs/ream of 1300 sq. ft. is applied with 6 lbs/ream being utilized herein. After the adhesive coating, the web is rewound into retail-sized rolls as indicated by the step REWIND.

In some instances, it may be desirable or advantageous to alter the sequence of steps described in connection with FIG. **14**. For example, the printing could be on the face under the pressure sensitive adhesive, if the label is to be placed on the inside of a glass window.

Thus, the method of making a linerless label includes the steps of advancing an elongated paper web along a predetermined path, applying indicia such as printing to a face of the web in longitudinally spaced positions while applying, as by printing, a signal-stimulating means to the web between those positions, applying a release material to the web, thereafter applying pressure sensitive adhesive to the web at least in the aforesaid positions, and thereafter winding the web on itself. Optimally, the signal-stimulating means includes applying black ink in an amount of about 0.10 lbs. per ream of 1300 sq. ft. and which has a dimension in the direction of web length of about ⅛" (3 mm.) to about ½" (13 min.).

Apparatus—Generally

Referring now to FIG. **4**, the numeral **30** again designates the roll of linerless label material which is seen to be positioned within the housing generally designated **40**. More particularly, the roll **30** is deposited loosely within a chamber **41** of the housing **40** (see the left central portion of FIG. **5**).

Returning to FIG. **4**, the symbol W is applied to the web being unwound from the roll **30** to proceed along a predetermined path P over an idler roller **42**. The force to advance the web along the path P is applied by draw rollers **43**, **44**—see the central upper portion of FIG. **4**. Both of these rollers are journalled suitably within the housing **40** which provides a frame for supporting the various elements in predetermined relationship. The rollers **43** and **44** coact to advance the web W along a predetermined path P from the roll **30** to an outlet **45** provided at the extreme right hand end

of the housing **40**. Inasmuch as the roller **43** contacts the adhesive side of the web, it is advantageously coated with TEFLON® or similar material.

This path P is defined in part by a label guide **46** (still referring to the upper central part of FIG. **4**) where the web is directed toward and into contact with knife means generally designated **47**. The knife means **47** is actuated by a signal from a sensor assembly generally designated **48**. This senses the indicia **36** which we term generally cue marks to embrace a variety of signal-stimulating means. This senses the presence of one of the darkened bands **36**, viz., a cue mark or indicia, so as to cause a transverse severance of the web W.

In the illustration given, we provide a second sensor at **49** which detects the presence or absence of a label in the label holder assembly **50**. Thus, if a label is present, the signal from the sensor assembly **48** is inhibited and no advance or severance can occur until the label is removed—thus automatically avoiding any jam condition.

As indicated previously, the left hand portion of FIG. **4** is seen in fragmentary perspective in FIG. **5**. This view shows the roll **30** provided in the roll chamber **41** where the roll **30** is confined by guides **51** which are positioned within slots of a cross member **52**. This accommodates the apparatus to different width rolls. The positionable guides **51** can also be seen in FIG. **9**.

Housing—Details

Reference is now made to FIG. **6** where the housing **40** is seen in top plan view. The housing includes a pair of sidewalls as at **53** and **54** which are covered by suitable covers or guards **53***a* and **54***a*, respectively. In both FIGS. **6** and **7**, the numeral **55** designates a feed mode selector switch while the numeral **56** designates the feed label switch for the "manual" mode. The numeral **57** (see FIG. **7**) designates the power off-on switch while the numeral **58** designates a pilot light that also is a warning light for checking the system for faults—to be described hereinafter in connection with the inventive software. The numeral **59** designates a fuse carrier. Still referring to FIG. **7**, the numeral **45** again designates the outlet for a label—see also FIGS. **2** and **4**.

A portion of the right side cover **53***a* has been employed as the support for the electronics portion of the inventive apparatus. In some measure, the housing or chassis is of the prior art type for dispensing gummed tape—in which case a compartment **60** (see FIG. **8**) was used for glue activation, i.e., wetting, heating, etc. A suitable prior art tape dispenser is that of Model 755 of Better Packages of Shelton, CN 06484. The prior art dispenser included substantially all of the elements up through the knife means **47** as well as a portion of the top closure means **61**. This included a hinged panel **61***a* over the roll compartment. A knife portion cover **61***b* has been constructed according to the instant invention—see FIG. **4**.

Housing—Internal Details

Reference is now made to FIG. **9** on the third drawing sheet where the numeral **62** designates a spring loaded, pivotally mounted lower knife of the assembly **47**. In the illustration given, the upper knife **63** is the movable part of the transverse severing means.

Still referring to FIG. **9**, the numeral **64** designates an actuator arm assembly which is pivotally mounted on the housing by virtue of a cross shaft **65**. At its downstream end, i.e., to the right in FIG. **9**, the arm assembly **64** carries the movable or upper knife **63** which cooperates with the knife **62**. At its upstream or left end, the arm assembly **64** is connected via a coiled spring and linkages **66** to a solenoid **67** fixed to the housing **40**. The arm assembly **64** also has a depending portion as at **68** which is spring-loaded as at **69** to the housing or frame as at **70**. Thus, when a signal to cut de-energizes the solenoid, the situation depicted in FIG. **10** occurs. The solenoid armature **71** is raised and the tension spring **69** pulls the upper knife **63** into engagement with the lower knife **62**.

Then, when the snap cutting is completed, and another label is to be fed, the situation depicted in FIG. **11** occurs. There, the solenoid **67** is re-energized to retract the armature and rotate the arm assembly **64** slightly counterclockwise around the pivot **65**. This raises the upper knife **63** away from the lower knife **64** and simultaneously brings the nip or idling roller **43** into nipping engagement with the feed roller **44**—thereby again advancing the web W.

The advancing of the web W is achieved through a motor assembly **72** (see the lower central portion of FIG. **9**) which operates through a drive **73** to rotate the draw or pull roll arrangement **43**, **44** for advancing the web.

As mentioned previously, confining the label roll **30** are a pair of positionable guides **51** (see also FIG. **5**). Also provided is a lower idler roller **74** (see the lower portion of FIG. **9** and the central portion of FIG. **5**) against which the roll **30** can bear if needed. As the web is unwound from the roll **30**, it passes around the first idler roller **42** carried by the housing **40** and with the siliconed side of the web in contact with this idler roller **42**. Extending downstream from the idler roller **42** is the web guide generally designated **75** (see FIG. **9** in the upper center). The guide **75** includes a lower guide **75***a* and an upper guide **75***b*. Where these two elements start, they define a throat **75***c* for the threadable receipt of the leading edge of a web when a new roll **30** is introduced into the roll compartment **41**.

In the prior art dispenser, an actuator button was provided which, when held down, actuated the motor assembly **72** to advance the gummed web and to energize the solenoid **67**. This raised the upper knife **63** and advanced the gummed label web. When sufficient gummed label had been dispensed, the button was released—which simultaneously cut the web and stopped the advance. Differing from this prior art in the instant invention is a web retainer **76** on the arm assembly **64**—compare the central portions of FIGS. **10** and **11**.

The web hold down finger or retainer **76** is especially advantageous in preventing inadvertent retraction of the web incident to cutting. For example, when the web is advanced by the rollers **43**, **44**, there is a tendency to raise the roll **30** within the compartment **41**. This results from the resistance of the adhesive side to part from the silicone side. Then, when the advancing is stopped by virtue of the pivoting of the arm assembly **64**, there is a tendency for the roll **30** to drop downwardly into position against the bottom of the dispensing housing. This then could result in the cut web retracting too far from draw rollers **43**, **44** to contact it to feed the next label. However, the provision of the web retainer **76** prevents this from happening because as the arm moves the knife or downstream end downwardly it also moves the web retainer **76** downwardly and this retains the web against inadvertent retraction.

The foregoing detailed description of the prior art tape dispenser is made to disclose our present embodiment but it will be appreciated that other mechanisms can be employed for delivering and cutting our novel linerless label web

where the mechanism is responsive to a signal from the web itself. For example, a teaching of a web stimulated signal is U.S. Pat. No. 5,061,947 which provides a label having a conventional liner. It should be appreciated however, that other combinations of elements than those of the prior art gummed tape dispenser may be used for (1) housing the roll, (2) advancing a web from the roll, (3) severing the web at longitudinally-spaced, transversely extending lines, and (4) deactivating the advancing means during the transverse severing.

Reference is now made to FIGS. **12–13**. Here we show in the right hand portion the elements we have substituted for those of the prior art gummed tape dispenser. The newly-provided elements include in addition to the retainer **76** and knife cover **61***b*, the band or cue mark sensor assembly **48** which is supported on the sidewalls **53**, **54** by fasteners **77**. The assembly **48** includes the sensor itself which is designated **78**—see FIG. **12**. A suitable device is product designation QRB1113/1114 available from DIGI-KEY Corp., located at Thief River Falls, Minn. 56701. The sensor **78** is positioned close to the knife assembly **47** so as to sense a band **36** as soon as it is positioned above the lower knife **62**. At this time, the upper knife **63** has been previously pivoted to its upward position as seen in FIG. **11**. When band sensing occurs, the arm assembly **64** is pivoted to the condition of FIG. **10** where the upper knife **63** moves downwardly to engage the lower knife **62** and to sever the web. This occurs quickly. But because there is a discrete response time and because of other variables in the apparatus and product, viz., web tension, we provide the band of suitable "width", i.e., the dimension in the direction of web advance, of the order of about ⅛" to about ½". Normally, the term "width" when applied to the web W refers to the transverse dimension, i.e., perpendicular to the length of the elongated web. But where the bands are quite narrow in comparison with their dimension across the web, we refer to this band thickness as the band "width".

The pivoting of the arm assembly **64** to initiate cutting simultaneously removes the upper idler roller **43** from nip-providing relationship with the lower feed roller **44**—thereby stopping advance of the web and while retraction is prevented by the retainer **76**.

The severing of the web results in a detached web portion or label **34**—as previously described in conjunction with FIG. **2**. At this time, the label is supported in a holder assembly **50** which is pivotally mounted on the sensor assembly **48**. Cooperating in supporting the holder assembly **50** is a cross member **79**. As can be appreciated from a comparison of FIGS. **12** and **13**, the member **79** is supported on the lower end wall **80**. This end wall is itself pivotally mounted as at **81** on the sidewalls **53**, **54**. By pivoting the knife cover **61***b* to the position shown in FIG. **12**, it is also possible to pivot the holder assembly **50** to its FIG. **12** position. Then, when the end wall **80** is opened, the cross member **79** is pivoted to its FIG. **12** showing—and this exposes the lower face of the sensor **78** for cleaning. It will be appreciated that any web cutting is accompanied by fine dust particles which can lodge anywhere and possibly affect the operation of the sensor **78**. However, by positioning the sensor above the web, gravity deposition of dust particles thereon is minimized. This advantage stems from having the adhesive side of the web uppermost—this usually determining where the bands **35** are found.

The pivoting upwardly of the top wall **61***b* also carries the second sensor **49** upwardly as well—and exposes the lower face of the sensor **49** for cleaning—as can be readily appreciated from FIGS. **12** and **13**.

The label holder assembly **50** includes a cross shaft **82** which carries an upper plate **83**. This upper plate has a lower face that is equipped with release material such as an aluminum flame spray impregnated with silicone. The lower surface of upper guide **75***b* (FIG. **9**) is equipped with release material as well. In keeping with this we also equip the rollers **43** and retainer **76** with a Teflon® coating because these also come in limited contact with the adhesive-equipped top surface of the web W.

The holder assembly **50** via the cross shaft **82** also supports a lower plate **84** (see FIG. **13**)—spaced suitably from the upper plate **83** to permit easy passage of the severed label **34**. The lower plate **84** may be equipped with a Teflon® upper surface, viz., that surface supporting the label **34**.

It will be noted that the second sensor **49** is spaced "downstream" from the first sensor **48**—which permits sensing the presence of a label in the holder **50**. When this sensing occurs, it is not possible to actuate either the advancing or the cutting mechanism.

We now discuss the novel electronics provided to convert the prior art gummed label dispenser to one for linerless labels.

Electronic Circuitry

FIG. **16** is a diagram of the power supply for the block diagram of circuitry of FIG. **15**. Referring now to FIG. **16**, the symbol AC designates the plug for connection to a source of conventional power such as the usual 110–115 volt, 60 cycle current conventionally available. This is delivered to the power supply block **85** which contains, among other things, a transformer, voltage regulator, rectifier, filter capacitor, etc. The output of the power supply is delivered along line **86** to the microcontroller **87**.

Power is also delivered along the line **88** to the motor driver **89** which is associated with the microcontroller **87** and which connects the microcontroller **87** with the drive motor **72**. In some cases, the motor supply is unchanged from the line voltage. Advantageously, the drive motor **72** is a low speed, high torque gear motor. The motor driver **89** is an opto-coupled triac.

The output **88** also powers the solenoid driver **90** which is the same type of triac as the motor driver **89**. The solenoid driver thus couples the micro controller **87** with the drive solenoid **67**.

Referring again to FIG. **16**, the numeral **91** indicates another output from the power supply **85** which is coupled to the indicator drivers indicated at **92** and also to the sensor light emitting diode driver **93**. The numeral **94** designates the line connecting the indicator drivers **92** to the various lights to be described hereafter. In some installations, the sensor LED driver may be a red driver so as to function with a green cue mark **36**—or a yellow driver with a black cue mark—or just as long as there is a difference between colors or reflectivities sensed. For example, if the adhesive is more opaque—or tinted—the band could be the plain white.

The power from the indicator drivers **92** is delivered via line **94** to eight different indicating devices in the illustrated embodiment. These devices include the pilot light **58**, the manual light **95**, the automatic light **96**, the feeding label light **97**, the label ready light **98**, the check label path light **99**, the check cue mark sensor light **100** and the check label ready sensor **101**.

These lights give signals to the operator and, for example, indicates that the apparatus is available for operation when the pilot light **58** is lit. Then, one of the lights **95** for manual

and **96** for automatic should be on indicating which mode has been selected for operation. When the apparatus is actually feeding a label, i.e., prior to stopping and cutting, the light **97** will be on. Then, when the label has been cut and is available for manual withdrawal or the like, the label ready light **98** will be on and the feeding label **97** is off.

The last three indicator lights **99–101** alert the operator to problems within the dispenser. As illustrated, the check label path light **99** tells the operator that for some reason the label is unable to feed properly through the apparatus. The illumination of the cue mark sensor light **100** indicates that this particular sensor is not operating the way it should and therefore should be checked. The same rationale applies to the label ready sensor light **101** which, if on, signals the operator that something has to be checked relative to the label ready sensor **49**.

As pointed out previously, the output **91** not only was coupled to the indicator drivers **92** but also to the sensor LED driver **93**. This in turn is coupled to the two sensors **78**, **49** previously referred to. The cue mark sensor **78** is provided as part of the assembly **48** to ensure stability by its stabilized mounting within the apparatus and connection to the opposed sidewalls **53**, **54**. The label ready sensor **49** is supported as shown in FIG. **4** on the depending flange portion **61***c* of the downstream top wall **61***b*. Each of the sensors **78**, **49** is coupled to the microcontroller **87** to provide input thereto as by the line **102** for the cue mark sensor **78** and line **103** for the label ready sensor **49**.

Also providing input to the microcontroller **87** is the feed mode selector switch **55** previously identified with respect to FIGS. **6** and **7**. This is provided along the line **104** and the line **105** couples the feed label switch **56** to the micro controller **87** and which is used for the "manual" mode.

Operation of Sensor LED Driver

We will now describe the operation of the sensor LED driver **93**, the associated cue mark sensor **78**, the microcontroller **87** and the advancing means by including the feed and idler rollers, motor and drive, etc. not only during startup of the apparatus but each time the web is advanced to provide a new label.

When there is no web below the cue mark sensor **78**, full power is delivered from the driver **93** to the two sensors **78**, **49**. If this is the instance where a label has just been cut, the severed label **34** is impelled somewhat downstream due to the energy of the severing knives, particularly the upper knife **63**. This energy directs the severed label **34** a distance sufficiently downstream so as not to any longer be sensed by the cue mark sensor **78**.

In this condition, as just mentioned, the driver **93** delivers full power to the two sensors **78**, **49**. Until the label **34** is removed and this removal sensed by the label ready sensor **49**, the advancing means does not operate. This is attended by the illumination of the label ready light **98** which stays on until the label **34** is removed.

Then, when the label **34** is removed from the output **45**, the apparatus is in condition for feeding. This is brought about by the energization of the drive motor **72** and the drive solenoid **67** which advances the web while pivoting the arm assembly **64** counterclockwise. When this occurs, the driver **93** is set to full power and the microcontroller **87** is sensitized for looking at the cue mark sensor **78** via line **102**. When the cue mark sensor **78** detects the leading edge of the now-being advanced web, the microcontroller **87** upon receipt of this signal reduces the power input to the driver **93** to minimum. Thereafter the microcontroller **87** operates in a loop elevating the power level to the driver **93** until there is a signal received via line **102** from the cue mark sensor **78** indicating the presence of the web underneath the sensor **78**. Here it will be appreciated that this may vary from roll to roll dependent upon the character of the web, printing, etc. because this sensor **78** is responding to the section of the web which is printed and may have different degrees of reflectivity going from roll to roll. As illustrated, the sensor is actuated by the signal reflected from the pressure sensitive adhesive equipped face of the web. In other words, the microcontroller-driver-sensor combination is calibrating itself to the section of the web **31** between the adhesive-free bands **35** and, in the illustration given, the bands which are covered by the ink **36**.

Thereafter, the microcontroller **87** operates in a waiting mode until the sensor **78** senses the next band **36**. During this waiting period, the level of power delivered from the driver **93** to the sensors **78**, **49** is maintained at the calibrated level. As mentioned previously, this sequence takes place every time a label is fed—not only on the initial setup.

Now, when the sensor **78** detects the presence of a band **36**, a signal is delivered to the microcontroller **87** which stops current being delivered to the solenoid driver **90** and which in turn releases the armature **71** of the solenoid **67**, thereby effecting a cut. In the automatic mode, there is no cessation of power being delivered by the microcontroller **87** to the motor driver **89** because the motor **72** can continue to operate the drive roller **44** because it does not engage the nip-providing roller **43**. Therefore, the motor **72** does not advance the web W and this avoids the need for starting and stopping the motor **72**. Also provided is a timer so that if the label **34** is not removed from the outlet **45** within a matter of a few seconds, the power to the motor driver **89** is removed until the label **34** is removed.

The foregoing operational sequence details the calibration/recalibration of the electronics portion of the system because each time a label is fed, the same considerations are utilized by the microcontroller in its regulation of power to the sensor LED driver. So, if there are different labels in the same roll, there might be different levels of power delivered at different times to the sensor LED driver **93** and even further and, more normally, as the sensors become coated with dust, this recalibration is especially advantageous in regulating the level of power to the driver **93** and thus to the sensors **78**, **49**.

Other factors which are compensated for by the calibration/recalibration advantage of the invention include the following: first, there can be a degree of temperature sensitivity in any given sensor. Second, sensors may vary in their own sensitivity going from one sensor to another as being placed in different machines. Thirdly, the actual placement of the sensor in the machine may be different in one machine to another which also would impact upon the sensitivity.

The sensors in the illustrated embodiment are directed at areas of minimal reflectivity to approximate the reflectivity that results from nothing being in the web path. In the illustration given, this minimal reflectivity is achieved by virtue of providing an opening **106** in the label holder assembly **50** under the sensor **78** (see the right central portion of FIG. **9**). Still referring to FIG. **9**, the sensor **49** is supported on the depending flange **61***c* portion of the forward upper wall **6**/b. Immediately below that, there are openings **107** provided in the extreme downstream portion of the label holder assembly **50**. It will be appreciated that these openings may be omitted if the surfaces confronting the sensing ends of the sensor are coated to provide little or no reflectivity.

Microcontroller Software

FIG. 17 shows several sections of the software including at the extreme left at FIG. 17A the START UP ROUTINE, in the middle, the LABEL STOCK INITIAL FEED and at the right at FIG. 17C, the CUE MARK SENSOR CALIBRATION. Now going through the details of each one of these, we first with FIG. 17A.

Start-Up Routine

Starting at the extreme top of FIG. 17A, the numeral **108** designates a box corresponding to microcontroller reset which occurs upon initial application of power. The numeral **109** is a box designating a reentry point of the system and corresponds to the termination of FIG. **19** wherein the fault routine has completed its execution. The box at the bottom of FIG. **19** is also designated **109**.

Next in line in FIG. **17A** is the block **110** which corresponds to initializing the system and this occurs irrespective of whether the system is starting up under the reset mode **108** or under the reentry mode **109**. Once the system is initialized, the next step is to check whether the mode switch **55** is set to AUTO and this is designated by the decision block **111**. If the response is "no", viz., "N" as illustrated then there is a further check via decision block **112** which checks to see whether the feed label switch **56** is closed. If the response again is "no", the loop **113** is pursued until one or the other of the switches is actuated. Irrespective of which decision block **111** or **112** is actuated as indicated by the "Y" symbol, an output is delivered to line **114** which goes to a decision block **115** to determine whether there is a label present or not. If one is present, the label ready light **98** is illuminated by the block **116**. Until the label **34** is removed, the system remains in this state proceeding around the loop **117**. Once the label is removed, the label ready light **98** is turned off by the box **118**—and the explanation of the system now proceeds to the central part of FIG. **17**, viz., FIG. **17B**.

Label Stock Initial Feed

A point of entry is at **119** which can be seen also at the extreme lower right of FIG. **18D**. Alternatively, the entry is via line **120** from box **118** of FIG. **17A** and this enters FIG. **17B** at box **121**. There the sensor LED driver **93** (see FIG. **15**) is set to full power and light **97** (also see FIG. **15** at the extreme left) is turned on. The decision block **122** is directed to whether the motor **72** is already running. If is not, then the microcontroller **87** turns on the motor driver **89** as indicated by block **123** which also sets the motor timer in operation.

The software timer **124** allows the motor **72** to come to full speed before turning on the solenoid driver **90** which energizes the drive solenoid **67**—this being represented by block **125**. Also, the block **125** sets a fault timer. Next in the system is the decision block **126** which determines whether the cue sensor **78** has detected the leading edge of the label stock as being driven by the drive motor **72** and the drive solenoid **67**. Once the detection occurs in decision block **126**, we proceed via line **127** to the cue mark sensor calibration which is to be described hereinafter relative to the portion of FIG. **17** at the extreme right, viz., FIG. **17C**.

Before that, however, if the decision block **126** does not have the cue sensor detecting the forward edge of the label stock and the fault timer is not timed out as indicated by the decision block **128**, the system remains in the loop **129**. However, if the fault timer in decision block **128** is timed out, the system then proceeds to block **130** by line **131** which turns on light **99** to check the label path, light **97** is turned off so that there is no indication for feeding the label and light **100** is turned on to check the cue mark sensor. This results in proceeding to block **132** which is an entry point on FIG. **19** at the upper portion and which is also designated **132**.

Cue Mark Sensor Calibration

Proceeding now along line **127**, the next incident in the system is represented by the box **133** at which time the sensor LED driver **93** is set to minimum intensity. Also the fault timer is reset.

At this stage, the system is awaiting the detection of the label stock as indicated by the decision block **134**. When this does not occur, the system then results in activity in the block **135** which is an increase in the intensity of the sensor LED driver **93**. This then is followed by the decision block **136** which inquires whether the sensor LED driver **93** is at maximum intensity. If it is not, the loop **137** is followed until the maximum intensity is reached or the decision block **134** detect the label stock and then via line **138** is in the condition of the box **139** of waiting for the cue mark. In such as case, the next activity is found in FIG. **18** and more particularly, FIG. **18A**.

If, however, the sensor LED driver **93** is at maximum intensity, then we proceed via line **140** to block **141** which corresponds to turning on light **100** indicating the need to check the cue mark sensor and also the turning off of the light **97** corresponding to feeding the label. When the system is in the block **141**, the next step is to proceed to box **132** which again is found at the top of FIG. **19**. Generally, this could mean that the cue sensor is failing to operate in its preferred mode as having dust thereon or other problems.

In summary relative to FIG. **17C**, the calibration is represented by the loop **137** where if the label stock is not detected by the decision box **134**, the intensity of the sensor LED is increased at **135** and this continues around the loop **137** until a label stock is detected at **134** at which time the system then is waiting for the cue mark as indicated by the box **139**.

Reference is now made to FIG. **18** which again is made up of a number of sections. The first section FIG. **18A** is seen at the extreme left of FIG. **18** and will now be described.

Waiting for the Cue Mark

Referring now to the upper left hand portion of FIG. **18A**, we again see the numeral **139** representing a box corresponding to waiting for the cue mark. The system then proceeds to decision box **142** which has to do with whether the cue mark represented by band **36** has been detected.

If the cue mark has not been detected, the system then proceeds to the decision block **143** to determine whether the fault timer is timed out. If the fault timer is not timed out in the decision block **143**, the system proceeds around the loop **144** until a cue mark in the form of band **36** is detected. However, if the fault timer is timed out, the system proceeds along the path **145** to the box **146** which represents turning on light **99** requiring a check of the label path and turning off light **97** relative to feeding label. Then the system proceeds to a fault determination as represented by box **132** again—referring to the top of FIG. **19**.

When a cue mark is detected in the decision block **142**, we proceed along path **147** to the left central portion of FIG. **18**, i.e., FIG. **18B**.

Cut Label and Verify Function of Label Ready Sensor

The path **147** leads into box **148** wherein the light **97** is turned off and also the solenoid driver **90** is turned off. At

this time the armature **71** of the drive solenoid **67** is released so that the springs **69** are permitted to contract and pivot the arm assembly **64** clockwise—to effect cutting and removal of nip roller **43** from nip engagement with driven feed roller **44**. Next, block **149** resets the fault timer, sets the motor timer and applies maximum power to the sensor LED driver **93**. This results in this power being applied to the sensors **78** and **49**. Next there is a determination whether the cut label is present as indicated by the decision block **150**. If it is not, the loop **151** is followed wherein the first check is at decision block **152** as to whether the fault timer is timed out. If it is not, then the loop **151** is executed to determine whether the label ready sensor **49** has determined whether the cut label is present as indicated by decision box **150**. Once it has, the system proceeds along path **153** to a further stage.

However, before that, the lower portion of FIG. **18B** requires an explanation of when the fault timer is timed out as indicated by decision box **152**. Thereupon, the system proceeds along a path **154** to the box **155** which corresponds to lighting light **101** is to check the label ready sensor. Thereafter the system goes to box **132** which, as explained previously is at the top of FIG. **19**.

Now returning to the system proceeding along path **153**, the center right portion of FIG. **18** will now be explained in conjunction with FIG. **18C**.

Waiting For Cut Label To Be Removed

The path **153** leads the system into box **156** wherein the system turns on the light **98** corresponding to "label ready". Thereupon, the system goes into a loop the beginning of which is illustrated by the decision block **157** which inquires whether the cut label has been removed. If it is gone, the system then proceeds to the portion of FIG. **18** at the extreme right, i.e., FIG. **18D**.

If, however, the cut label is not gone, the system proceeds to the decision box **158** wherein the question is asked whether the motor timer is timed out. If it is not, the system then proceeds along line **159** to the upper portion of the loop designated **160** returning to block **156**.

When, however, the motor timer is timed out, the system proceeds along line **161** to the block **162** which stops the motor via taking power from motor driver **88** to stop the motor **72**. The system then proceeds along loop portion **163** which merges into upper loop portion **160** and again conditioning the system as indicated by the block **156**.

Then when the cut label is gone, FIG. **18D** is followed.

Get Ready to Feed Next Label

The line **164** connects the decision block **157** to the block **165** wherein the light **98** is turned off corresponding to "label ready" and the sensor LED driver **93** is again set to minimum intensity.

Now proceeding along path **166** to decision block **167**, the decision has to be made about whether the mode switch is set to AUTO or not. If not, the decision block **168** applies and this inquires whether the feed label switch is pushed. If not, the system proceeds around the loop **169** until one of these two conditions is true. Whenever either of these conditions apply, the result is communicated via line **170** from decision block **167** or **171** from decision **168** to the label feed block **119** which is in the upper left central part of FIG. **17**.

The foregoing description of FIGS. **17** and **18** illustrates the basic operation of the software-containing microcontroller **87**. FIG. **19** deals with faults and the procedures for correcting the same.

Fault Routine

Starting at the extreme top of FIG. **19** the numeral **132** indicates a box representing a fault which has been reported from the system of FIGS. **17B** or C or FIGS. **18A** or B.

Once this occurs, the system moves into the block **172** which sets the sensor LED driver **93** to minimum intensity, turns off the motor driver **89** and turns off the solenoid driver **90**. The system then enters a loop designated **173** the first part of which is a decision box **174**. There it is asked whether the check cue sensor is set and if so, light **100** is lit or flashing. If it is, there should be checking of the cue mark sensor LED as indicated by box **175**. If there is a fault in the cue mark sensor and its circuit, the light **100** will flash. Meanwhile the system continues checking via path **176** to check the setting of the label ready sensor as indicated by box **177**. If it is set, then via path **178** the light **101** is flashed as indicated by box **179**. Thereupon we return via path **180** to the decision block **181** to check whether the label path is set, i.e., whether the light **99** is on. If the check label path is set as by the illumination of light **99**, we proceed via path **182** to box **183** which results in the flashing of light **99**. After that, we return via path **184** to box **185** which results in the flashing of the pilot light **58**. This is indicative of the system having a fault but not specific to any particular portion of the system.

In the illustration just given, there could be a maximum of three faults as represented by flashing occurring as a result of the boxes **175**, **179** and **183** relating respectively to lamps **100**, **101** and **99**. Thereafter the decision box **186** is reached which requires depression of the feed switch **56**. Then, if all of the faults are corrected, the system is ready for operation resumption as indicated by the box **109** at the bottom of FIG. **19** and also at the beginning of FIG. **17A**. If not, the loop **173** is followed again.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

A first aspect of the invention is a linerless label product **30** which includes a convolutely wound, elongated web W of predetermined width for feeding through a dispenser **40**—see FIGS. **1** and **2**. The first of the web faces is coated with pressure sensitive adhesive while the second is coated with release material. The pressure sensitive adhesive is interrupted at longitudinally spaced locations or areas **35** to provide transversely extending bands free of pressure sensitive adhesive. Associated with the bands **35** are signal-stimulating means **36**. The area of the web second face between each pair of adjacent bands on the first face includes a label **31** which may be defined by printed indicia **32**. These are in positions between the band locations but on the other side of the web. The signal-stimulating means **36** is detectable by sensing during the feeding of the web so as to actuate severing means to transversely sever the web in the bands for application by hand H to a surface **39**.

The adhesive coating need not extend the full width, terminating short of the edges as at **37**, for example—so the first face is coated at least partly with adhesive. Correspondingly, the second face is coated with release material at least in the parts corresponding to the adhesive coat.

Advantageously, the signal stimulating means is of non-reflective character—such as a black or green cue mark—which may be in the transverse bands on the first face. The positions of the web first face between the bands is more reflective, as having a light or white cast. The invention also contemplates the signal-stimulating means **36** being separate from the bands as would be the case with cue marks underlying one of the Roman numerals in each label **31** in FIG. **1**.

The bands **35** may be equally longitudinally spaced along the length of the web W to provide a series, for example of identical labels. However, if each device **39** is to have several labels affixed thereto—of different size, then the longitudinal spacing may be different for the adjacent labels, viz., the spacing between bands varies between adjacent bands.

A second aspect of the invention includes a method of making a linerless label which includes the steps of advancing an elongated paper web along a predetermined path, applying signal-stimulating means to one face of the web at longitudinally spaced locations, the other face of the web being adapted to be equipped with informational indicia in longitudinally spaced positions, applying a release material to the other face of the web, and applying pressure sensitive adhesive to the web on the one face thereof at least aligned with the positions and providing skipped transversely extending bands free of adhesive, the area of application of said release material corresponding at least to the area of application of the adhesive.

In the illustration given, the signal-stimulating means **36** are applied in the locations of the bands **35** on one side of the web while the labels, i.e., the informational indicia is provided on the other side in positions between the band locations. But where the informational indicia is of a type other than the alpha, numeric and/or graphics shapes, viz., heat activateable or self-contained material, the material can extend the entire length of the web if economics dictate but with only the positions between bands (and on the opposite side thereto) being used for presenting the informational indicia.

In the general case, a single press is used for the INDICIA APPLICATION as seen in FIG. **14**. Here the term indicia refers not only to the informational indicia **32** but also to the cue mark means **36** which can be considered a form of indicia although its function is signal-stimulating versus information communication.

Also, as seen in FIG. **14**, the web starts as a roll, i.e., UNWIND PAPER, and finishes as a roll, i.e., REWIND.

A third aspect of the invention broadly includes a method for dispensing linerless, pre-printed labels which include the steps of providing an elongated web W of linerless labels **31** arranged in spaced longitudinal series and in which the web is equipped with longitudinally spaced signal-stimulating means **36** for each label. We advance the web along a path P parallel to its longitudinal axis past web severing means **47**, detect each indicia and responsive to said detection transversely severing the web between labels, and applying said labels to an object **39**. More particularly, the convolutely wound web roll **30** is installed in a dispensing housing providing a predetermined path, advancing the web in the path, sensing the signal-stimulating means and delivering an actuating signal to cutting means in said path which actuate the cutting means to transversely sever the web in the bands for dispensing through the outlet.

The method includes providing a sensor for sensing each label, calibrating each sensor as a result of said sensing and thereafter sensing each band and thereafter recalibrating the sensors based upon the sensing successor label. After this is done, the cutting can be performed—with the advance of the web being stopped during cutting. Even further, the method steps include sensing the presence of a previously severed label and if the same is present in said path, inhibiting or delaying further severing until the previously severed label is removed from the path.

Because of the AUTO/MANUAL alternatives to operation the method provides steps which include automatically advancing and severing the web upon the removal of a previously severed label, or in which manual actuation of the advancing and severing means must be performed after a previously severed label has been removed from sensing position.

A fourth aspect of the invention includes apparatus for dispensing linerless pre-printed labels equipped with indicia for each label. The apparatus includes a housing **40** providing a roll holding chamber **41** and a web outlet **45**. A path P connects the chamber with the outlet. There are draw roller means **43**, **44** adjacent the chamber in the path. There are means **78**, **49** in the path for sensing the cue mark and for delivering an actuating signal in response to the sensing. There are web cutting means **47** in the path between the draw roller means and the outlet and responsive to the actuating signal, and there are guide means **50** in the path between the cutting means and the outlet. The housing includes means for sensing a severed label in the guide means **50** and for delivering an inhibiting signal to the severing means **47** when a label is sensed in the guide means.

But when the guide means **50** is free of any label **31**—as reported by the sensor **49**—the knife mechanism **47** can operate. The sensor **49**, in the absence of a label in the holder or guide means **50** looks through the opening **107** and thus receives no reflected signal or at least one of minimal magnitude, so there is no inhibiting of the operation of the knife mechanism **47**. In what can be considered reverse fashion, if the sensor **78** can see through its aligned opening **106**, nothing happens because this indicates the absence of the web—hence there is nothing to be cut.

Then when cutting occurs, the hold-down means **76** operates to prevent retraction of the web—as discussed previously.

The apparatus includes electronics under the control of the microcontroller **87**—see FIG. **15**. This is operably associated with the sensors **78**, **49** which are adapted to detect differences between each label and an adjacent band and to activate the cutting means **47** when a predetermined difference is sensed. The program of the microcontroller receives a report on the sensing of each label, calibrates the sensing means as a result of the label sensing, thereafter senses a band adjacent the sensed label to actuate the cutting means **47**, and thereafter recalibrates the sensing means based upon sensing a successor label. As explained previously, this insures that no false signal will be given the cutting means **47** because each sequence starts, in effect, from the beginning.

An incident to this "restarting" a whole series of potential "faults" are checked or monitored—as by selectively actuating one or more of the lights **58** and **95–101** each corresponding to a specific fault.

While in the foregoing specification a detailed description of the embodiment of the invention has been set down for the purpose of illustrating the invention, many variations in the details hereingiven may be made to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

We claim:

1. In combination, a novel linerless product and dispenser therefor comprising: a housing providing a wound web roll of predetermined width in a chamber, said web having first and second faces, said first face being coated with pressure sensitive adhesive while said second face is coated with release material, the pressure sensitive adhesive on said first face being interrupted at longitudinally spaced areas to

provide transversely extending bands free of pressure sensitive adhesive, signal-stimulating means operably associated with said bands, and the area of said web being each pair of adjacent bands being a label equipped with informational indicia, means in said housing defining a path connecting said chamber and said outlet, draw roll means adjacent said chamber in said path, means in said path for sensing said signal-stimulating means and delivering an actuating signal in response to said sensing, web cutting means in said path between said draw roll means and outlet and responsive to said actuating signal to transversely sever said web in said bands, and guide means in said path between said cutting means and outlet.

2. The combination of claim **1** in which said housing is equipped with first and second sensors, said sensors being spaced apart in the direction of said path and positioned thereabove, a first of said sensors being equipped with means to sense said signal-stimulating means, a second of said sensors being adapted to sense a label in said guide means.

3. The combination of claim **1** in which said housing includes web support means in said path between said draw roll means and said web cutting means, and web hold down means being operably associated with said support means to restrain said web during cutting thereof.

4. The combination of claim **1** in which said housing is equipped with first and second sensors, said sensors being spaced apart in the direction of said path and positioned thereabove, a first of said sensors being equipped with means to sense said signal-stimulating means, a second of said sensors being adapted to sense a label in said guide means.

5. The combination of claim **1** in which said first sensor is equipped with means to sense the difference in reflectivity of said label and said band.

6. The combination of claim **1** in which a controller is operably associated with said sensing means, said sensing means being equipped with means to detect differences between each label and an adjacent band and to activate said cutting means when a predetermined difference is sensed.

7. The combination of claim **1** in which said controller is equipped with program means for receiving a report on the sensing of each label, for calibrating said sensing means as a result of said label sensing, thereafter for sensing a band adjacent the sensed label to actuate said cutting means, and thereafter for recalibrating said sensing means based upon sensing a successor label.

8. The combination of claim **1** in which a controller is operably associated with said housing and equipped with software and electronic circuitry, said housing being equipped with a plurality of lights indicative of fault conditions, said controller and software being equipped with means for monitoring said electronic circuitry to report specific problems by selectively actuating said lights.

9. The combination of claim **1** in which said path is equipped with means for stopping the advance of said web during the transverse severing thereof.

10. The combination of claim **1** in which said housing includes means sensing for the presence of a previously severed label and if the same is present in said path, for delaying further advancing and severing until said previously severed label is removed from said path.

11. The combination of claim **1** in which said housing includes means for advancing and automatically severing said web upon the removal of a previously severed label.

12. The combination of claim **1** in which said means for advancing and severing also positions a severed label for manual extraction from the path of travel of said web.

13. In combination, a novel linerless product and dispenser therefor comprising: a housing providing a wound web roll of predetermined width in a chamber, said web having first and second faces, said first face being coated with pressure sensitive adhesive while said second face is coated with release material, the pressure sensitive adhesive on said first face being interrupted at longitudinally spaced areas to provide transversely extending bands free of pressure sensitive adhesive, signal-stimulating means operably associated with said bands, and the area of said web being each pair of adjacent bands being a label equipped with informational indicia, means in said housing defining a path connecting said chamber and said outlet, draw roll means adjacent said chamber in said path, means in said path for sensing said signal-stimulating means and delivering an actuating signal in response to said sensing, and web cutting means in said path between said draw roll means and outlet and responsive to said actuating signal to transversely sever said web in said bands.

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